The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28573—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-0	8-8
25-0	13-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	28-0	13-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st Oct.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th "
B.L.	OCEANA	6188	1000	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	12th "
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "
B.L.	ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	9th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	6th Feb.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	20th "
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	6th Mar.
B.L.	KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2370	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	13th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R. Deperis		3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
October 23, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

S. S. "ANNIE BARROW," 3,085 tons, WILL SAIL on MONDAY, the 2nd November, for HULL. She has Accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Cabins and Saloon amidships on the Upper Deck; Fitted Throughout with Electric Light; and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. For Full Particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Mala Real Portugueza Line S. S. IBO WILL LEAVE as above, about FRIDAY, 6th November, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be Transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freights and Passage Apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance,

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 31st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	0 4	0 5
One Shilling " "	0 10	0 12
Eighteenpenny " "	0 14	1 0
Two Shillings " "	1 8	1 12

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES, SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9¼ by 4¾ by 1	6 8	7 4
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6¼ by 1½	13 0	14 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½	21 0	23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 9 by 4½	38 0	43 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 10 by 4.	48 0	54 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4	65 0	73 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid and strong.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.		Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
27" wide	2 2	2 6	a yard. ... per roll of 6 yards.	11 0	12 8
30" "	2 8	2 12	" ... "	14 0	16 0
36" "	2 12	3 2	" ... "	15 0	17 0
45" "	4 0	4 8	" ... "	22 0	25 0
62" "	5 8	6 4	" ... "	31 0	35 0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks and composed of extra thick prepared Oil Sketching paper.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	5 8	6 4
Do. do. do. with cover	9 8	10 12
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do. with cover	13 8	15 0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED BOARDS. MILL PALETTE KNIVES. MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
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ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
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STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
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CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
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PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"A VERY CHOICE PARCEL." WALKING LATEST NOVELTIES.

HOAR & CO.'S SELECTED STICKS.

Kentish Cherry, Kendal-Hazel Ceylon-Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Wangee	From Re. 1 6
Ash Plants—"Elastic for Riding—"	From Re. 0 12
Malacca and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver-mounted	From Rs. 3 8
Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes	From Rs. 5 4

HOAR & CO., (STICK IMPORTERS,) BOMBAY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous Sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. } CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. { Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HERR SCHMUCK,

IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES,

TOWN HALL, 9-15 P.M.,

THURSDAY, 29TH INST.

PROGRAMME:

1 Sinfonia.....Nabucodonosor.....Verdi.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK. (Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA and F. FERNANDES, MASTER FRANK ANDERSON, HERR SCHMUCK, DR. BARKER. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

2 Song.....{ Magyar love song ....Brahms. { To a Nightingale..... do.

MR. CHISHOLM.

3 Violin Duet .....Schlummerlied.....Ersfeld.

MISS. PEDRAZA AND HERR SCHMUCK.

4 Piano Solo.....{ (a) Nocturne .....Leideritz. { (b) Pensee Fugitive....Wieniawski

Miss SCHMUCK.

5 Song.....

Miss MANT.

6 Violin Solo.....{ (a) Csardas.....Hauser. { (b) Nocturne .....Chopin.

HERR SCHMUCK.

8 Meditation.....(Sur le prelude de Bach)..Gounod.

(Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER F. ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

9 Song.....

Miss MANT.

10. Piano and Violin..Sonata (1st part) .....Niels Gade.

Miss SCHMUCK & HERR SCHMUCK.

11. Song .....De Miei bollenti Spiriti .....

MR. CHISHOLM.

13. Violin Solo.....Romanze.....C. Reinecke.

HERR SCHMUCK.

14. Musical Sketches.(a) The Mill (b) The Postillion (c) The Russians are Coming .....Volkman.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK. (Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

Tickets—Rs. 2, and Re. 1—to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st Inst. and 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1891.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES.

DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.

No.		Rs.	a.
1	15 by 10 by 5 inches	50	0
2	15 by 10 by 6 inches	55	0
3	17 by 11 by 7 inches	60	0

Leather Travelling Covers for above, No. 1, Rs. 14; No. 2, Rs. 15-12; No. 3, Rs. 17-8.

CASH BOXES.

No.		Rs.	a.	No.		Rs.	a.
1	6 by 4 by 2½ ins....	15	0	5	11 by 6½ by 4½ ins...	25	0
2	7½ by 4½ by 3 ins ..	18	0	6	12 by 7 by 5 ins....	28	0
3	9 by 5½ by 3½ ins ..	20	0	7	14 by 8 by 5 ins	33	0
4	10 by 6 by 4 ins....	23	0				

PAPER BOXES.

No.		Rs.	a.	No.		Rs.	a.
1	14 by 8 by 5 ins....	25	0	3	17 by 11 by 7 ins....	35	0
2	15 by 9½ by 6 ins ..	30	0	4	18 by 12½ by 8 ins ..	40	0

With Pen Tray and Inkstand, Rs. 5-4 extra.

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.		Rs.	a.	No.		Rs.	a.
1	12 by 8 by 4 ins....	23	0	3	16 by 12 by 6 ins ..	30	0
2	14 by 10 by 5 ins ..	25	0				

FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS, No. 4, WITH SHELF..Rs. 60

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GLAZED EARTHEN WARE, CAST IRON and WROUGHT IRON PIPES, of Bends and Elbows, special Castings, Valves and Stand Pipes and Cocks required for the SAVANTWADI WATER WORKS as follows:—

6" Glazed Earthern Ware, about 1770 feet.
4" Cast Iron, nearly 9 miles.
3"
2½" } Altogether about 2½ miles.
2"
Wrought Iron Pipes (Galvanized).
1½"
1" } Altogether about 1½ miles.
¾"

Bends and Elbows about 60.

Sluice valves, 6," 4," 3," 2½," and 2"; stand pipes with single, double or with 4 push cocks.

The 4" Pipes to be with spiggot and faucet joints (some plain, some turned and bored) pipes of best material manufacture and to be cast vertically; they are to be tested and marked in classes as guaranteed to pressures of 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550 and 600 feet head of water, respectively. The smaller pipes to have plain faucet and spiggot ends and to be tested as usual to 300 feet. The approximate weights per 9 feet (clear) for each of these classes to be quoted in the tender, as well as the rate per cwt. both for plain and turned ends, delivered at Savantwadi and also the period from acceptance of tender to date of delivery is to be stated; and rates given for each of the items mentioned above.

Further details can be obtained from the undersigned, and form of agreement seen at his office on 29th and 30th inst. Sealed tenders will be received up to 2nd proximo, inclusive.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. WHITING, M.I.C.E.,
Consulting Engineer.

6, Sholapur Road, Poona.

HAKIM

NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,

OF BAGDAD.

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE,)

153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (O.F.) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether lean or stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written legibly.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATES.

7. Son of Mrs. V. J. Theodore, Old China Bazar Street.—6 Months Dysentery Certified Cured in 25 Days.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

DENISON AND CO.,

HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER.....LESSEES.
Mr. FRANK FLETCHER.....STAGE MANAGER.

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER 1891.

HARVEY & FLETCHER'S

IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

NEW SPECIALTIES!

NEW NOVELTIES!!

ITEMS:

HARVEY BROTHERS.

TIN POT BAND AND MIKE AND MURPHY.

To conclude with the Comic Military Farce,

HOLLIKY—FROLLIKY—

OUF! OUF!! OUF!!!

Introducing

SEE ME DANCE THE POLKA,

Danced with Great Success by

MR. FRANK FLETCHER

in

Calcutta, Burmah, Straits, China and Japan.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 annas.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Music Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB."
A Band will play at this Session.
EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the Evening Session.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

AT GRANT'S BUILDING SOCIAL CLUB,

No. 3, GRANT'S BUILDINGS, COLABA.

IN AID OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"OUR BOYS,"

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1891.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Geoffry Champneys (a County Magnate)... .....Mr Geo. Penstone.
Talbot Champneys (his Son) .....Mr. Geo. Hainsworth.
Perkyn Middlewick, of Devonshire House (a Retired Butterman) .....Mr. T. Daniels.
Charles Middlewick (his Son) ..... " W. George.
Kempster (Sir Geoffry's Man Servant) " H. Winckler.
Poddles (Middlewick's Butler)..... " C. Wilson.
Violet, Melrose (an Heiress) .....Miss J Walker.
Mary, Melrose (her poor Cousin)..... " May Smith.
Clarissa Champneys (Sir Geoffry's Sister) ..... " Smith.
Belinda (a Lodging House Slave) .... " N. Johnson.

Act I.....At the Butterman's.
Act II .....At the Baronet's.

Seven months are supposed to have elapsed.

Act II..... ACTS. Patcham's Three-Pair Back

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P.M. TO COMMENCE AT 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Rs. 2 and 1.

Tickets may be obtained at the School from the HEAD-MASTER, and at the Door on the Night of the Performance.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA.....	W. S. Young	3387	.....1st Nov.
ASIA.....	J. Laird	3569	.....21st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "DAGO," ARRIVED from ANTWERP & LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1891.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7½ PER SHARE has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1891, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 40, Forbes STREET, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th November next, to all shareholders, on production of share certificates, whose names stood on the Register on the 27th October, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th October, upto 10th Proximo, both the days inclusive.

By ORDER of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND SHAPURJEE.

Bombay, 26th October, 1891.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1891, at the rate of Rupees (20 Twenty per share, will, on production of share certificates, be paid at this Office on and after THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1891, between the hours of 12 a.m and 3 p.m, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 21th instant.

By Order of the Board.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort, 26th October, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub-Section 12 of Act 3 of 1888, the Acting Municipal Commissioner will begin, on November 4, 1891, to REVISE the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll prepared under Sub-Section 1 of the aforesaid Section, and he will, for this purpose, hear, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, between the 4th and 10th November, both days inclusive, the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-sections, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st Proximo.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th October, 1891.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ESTABD. 1834.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

24 TWENTY-FOUR CAST HORSES of the 7th (Q.O.) Hussars and Two Cast Horses of the 59th Field Battery, R. A., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 5 P.M., on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1891, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.

TERMS CASH.

C. MURRAY, Lieut.,
D.A.C.Gl. for Chief Comst. Officer, M.D.
Chief Comst. Office, M.D., Mhow, 21st Oct. 1891.

TENDERS for the Construction of an OFFICE for the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, will be received up to 12 Noon on 28th October, by the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Division, at his Office, Store Lane, Fort, Bombay, where all Information on the subject may be obtained.

By Order,

W. H. HAYDON,
Lt.-Col. R. E.

TO RAJAHS, CLUBS AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior),

THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

EXHIBITION GAMES.

Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

STEAM TRAMWAY, 2 FEET GUAGE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Dharwar, up to Noon, on 31st October, 1891, Tenders for the Purchase of a 2 feet Tramway, Second-hand, consisting of 2 Locomotives, 8 Bogie wagons, 14 feet long, and 22 Ballast Wagons 4'9" long, one Rail Press on Truck, 4½ miles permanent way, with fittings, and 6 Sets Points and Crossings.

Section of rails 18 lbs. per yard. The Locomotives are on view on the Company's premises, at Guntakul, and the other Rolling Stock and Permanent Way material at the Store Depot, Nandyal.

For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, S.-M. Railway, Hubli.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. WEIR,
Ag. Storekeeper, S.-M. Railway.

Hubli, dated 20th October, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old,"		
Guaranteed	50	0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED An ENGINEER to take charge of Hick's Engines in the Central Provinces Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur. Applicants to state Salary and their Terms, and also, to state Age. Certificates of Past Service and Competency to accompany Application to be addressed to Mr. H. S. Dixit, B.A., L.L.B., Solicitor, & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Apply to him for further particulars.

Successful Candidate will be required to enter into an Agreement of Service in writing.

Applications will be received up to 5th of November, 1891.

RAJARAM SITARAM DIKSHIT,
Honorary Manager and Secretary, S. Mill.

Nagpur, 19th October, 1891.

CUMMINS' PATENT

GUARANTEED

COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY,

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR

REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES

REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL-MILL MACHINERY,

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of OIL, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, Expert in Cotton and Oil Pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls).....	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)...	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls).....	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights).....	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls).....	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL;

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finoe Lady	" " "	3	8
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga.....	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds.....	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " " 25 "	7-8	
Regal dela Reina.....	" " " 25 "	6	
Trabucos	" " " 25 "	3	
Caliope	" " " 50 "	5	
Semirami	" " " 100 "	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras o pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. " 2 " " "	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

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Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COM

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Variety Company, 9-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Annie Barrow and the s. s. Sculptor entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be polo at 4-45 this evening. Players should bring both white and colored jersies.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Arthur Sullivan.
Aria	Siege of Corinth	Rossini.
Valse	Naples	Waldteufel.
Selection	I Lombardi	Verdi.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A STARVING THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Canjee Vanmali was charged by Inspector Roberts, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a pot, valued at Rs. 5-8, belonging to Bhickoo Mooljee, living at Mahim. The accused was in the service of the complainant until the 22nd inst., on which day he stole the pot and pledged it with a Marwaree. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the pot from the Marwaree's shop. The accused, in his defence, stated that he had no money, and he committed the theft so that he might be able to buy some food. He prayed to be forgiven, but the Magistrate sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest, was held on Sunday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Runchordass Dewjee, aged 30 years. The deceased was addicted to *bhang* and *ganja*. A few days ago the deceased was seen by a Hindu dyer, named Gordhandass, standing on the wall of a tank, at Vithalwadi, holding on by a water-pipe that led into the tank. The deceased then told a man who was going to take his bath in the tank to come down, saying that he wanted to come up. The man went down when the deceased instead of going up, let go his hold of the pipe, and falling into the tank was drowned. The in quest is adjourned till to-day.

A NATIVE BURLESQUE.—A correspondent writes :—The production of the Play, "Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp," on Saturday last, by the New Alfred Theatrical Company, at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, deserves a word of commendation. The house was crowded and the juvenile performers sustained their characters exceedingly well. The youngsters in their rich Chinese costumes made a fine display. The impersonation of Alladin, his wife, her father, the dumb servant, and the magician were particularly good. The scenes were artistic and beautiful. The cave in which lay the lamp, held in the beak of a peacock which was transformed into a demon-face after the lamp was secured by Alladin, was exceedingly well managed and greatly attracted the attention of the audience. A number of genii who promptly executed the orders of Alladin and the magician excited great enthusiasm. Their heads were weird, being skulls, the eyes of which gleamed supernaturally. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was good.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mynn charged Gaja Sencharam Sadoo, and Deo Sabajee, mill-hands, employed in Elias, Sassoon Mill, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a *Purdesee* mill-hand, named Hurry Mandan Danie, residing at Chinchpoogly. It appeared that the accused were on hostile terms with the complainant against whom they had some old grudge. On Saturday evening last the accused met the complainant near Sowree *chowkie* when they abused and insulted him with a view to pick a quarrel. The complainant, knowing his inability to cope with three formidable enemies, who were armed with large sticks, pocketed the affront quietly and continued to proceed further on his way home when the three accused made a rush at him and knocking him down, belaboured him unmercifully with their clubs until he dropped down unconscious. Then, on seeing the police approaching, they fled. They were, however, arrested the same night at their house at Chinchpoogly. The accused denied the offence and said that the charge was got up by the complainant through spite against them. The Magistrate convicted all the accused on the evidence before the Court and sentenced the first to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second and the third to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

EVENING PARTY AT SURAT.

OUR Surat correspondent writes :—Mr. F. S. P Lely, our popular Collector and Agent to H. E. the Governor, held on Saturday, at his bungalow, an evening party, which was attended by about 300 European and Native gentlemen. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and beautifully illuminated. Triumphal arches, bearing "Peace and Plenty" and "God Save the Empress," were erected at the entrance. An excellent native band played in the compound some select pieces of music. The guests were received by Rao Bahadurs Bhimbhai, Darashaw, and Nanabhai. The refreshment arrangement made for the different sections were such as left nothing to be desired. The success of the gathering was largely due to Mrs. Lely, who personally superintended the decorations ; and Mr. Jamshedji Sethna's exertions also largely contributed to the success of the party. One of the most interesting and pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the geniality displayed by the European officers who exerted themselves to render the evening enjoyable to the native guests. The task of placing garlands round the necks of guests and presenting them with nosegays was performed by Messrs. Weir and Crump, who were assisted by Rao Bahadurs Bhimbhai and Anna G. Kotwal and Khan Bahadur Darashaw. The assembly dispersed at about 10-30 p.m.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 18, Rampart Row, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions which were proposed and carried unanimously at an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company held on the 10th inst.

"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882." That Nowrojee Jehangheer Gamudia, Esq., be, and he is hereby, appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, and that his remuneration be the sum of Rs. 500. That the said liquidator be, and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company to be named The New Mofussil Company, Limited, with a memorandum and articles of association, which, as well as the form of an agreement to be entered into between this company and its liquidator, of the first part, the several persons in the said agreement referred to of the second part, of the said intended new company of the third part, and referred to in such memorandum of association, have already been prepared with the privity of the directors of the company. That the said form of agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidator of the first part, the several persons in the said agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Mofussil Company, Limited, of the third part, be, and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorised to enter into an agreement with such new company when incorporated in terms of the said form of agreement and to carry the same into effect. That the said liquidator be, and he is hereby, accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, goodwill, cash, and assets of this company to the said New Mofussil Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed in consideration of the said liquidator receiving such shares of Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 each fully paid-up in the said New Mofussil Company, Limited, subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said form of agreement, and to carry the same into effect."

The above resolutions being confirmed the usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, 27th October 1891.
Eve, Saints Simon and Jude.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday festival, Saints Simon and Jude.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

A THEFT AT MESSRS. MORENAS AND COMPANY'S.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, at the instance of S uperintendent McDermott, a man, named C. J. Rodrigues, was charged before Mr. Richardson with theft of jewellery, consisting of a bracelet, a dozen rings, and gold studs, set with precious stones, of the value of Rs. 1,514-8-0, the property of Messrs. Morenas and Co. Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Ho rmusjee, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Russell, with Mr. DeSouza, appeared for the defence.

Superintendent McDermott stated that the police represented the Crown in the present proc eedings.

Mr. Russell objected to the remark and asked the Magistrate to rule that the police officer had no *locus standi* in the case.

Mr. McDermott said he appeared under the orders of the Commissioner of Police.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mr. Hormusjee said that the prosecution had first set the police in motion in the matter.

Mr. McDermott applied for a day's remand to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

The Magistrate said the offence was non-compoundable, and therefore the request was not an unreasonable one.

Mr. Russell, for the defence, in asking for his client's discharge, said this was a case of a very painful nature. His client belonged to a most respectable family. On Saturday the accused had been taking liquor more than was good for him ; and whilst under its influence, he took certain articles from the prosecutor's shop, at which he had been a customer for some time. He was not then in a state to understand what he was about ; and, therefore, the essential element of the alleged guilt, dishonest removal, was wanting in the case. Again, when the police went to his place yesterday, he at once placed before them all the articles in his possession which he had taken from the shop. That would be, shortly speaking, the line of the defence ; and he would add that the facts having been brought to the notice of the prosecution, they were quite satisfied with the explanation, and through their solicitor, Mr. Hormusjee, expressed a wish not to proceed any further against the accused. On these grounds, Mr. Russell submitted this was not a case in which the Bench could very well insist on a prosecution.

The Magistrate said it was necessary to record some evidence before he could form an opinion in the matter.

Mr. Russell repeated his application for his client's discharge on the ground that the prosecution did not wish to lead evidence ; and urged there was, therefore, no case against his client.

The Magistrate enquired whether Mr. Morenas was related to the accused.

Mr. Hormusjee replied that the firm was composed entirely of Parsees : and that they were satisfied with the explanation the defendent had tendered.

Mr. McDermott said this was a Crown prosecution ; and as his Worship was aware, a complainant was merely a witness for the Crown in a prosecution like this. He had the Commissioner's order to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the case, and wanted a day's remand for that purpose. Such was the practice invariably followed in the Police Courts.

Mr. McDermott, appearing in the witness-box, at the suggestion of the Magistrate, said that the previous forenoon, the complainant, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Toddywalla, came to his office and reported the loss of the articles from his shop. The complainant's statement was reduced to writing and signed by him. Witness went to the shop and was shown the case from which the articles had been abstracted. He was informed that the property had been missing since Saturday evening. Certain information extracted from the servants of the establishment, coupled with what was brought to his knowledge by the complainant, led him to proceed at once to defendant's house, at Cheera Bazaar, with Inspector Briscoe and a police havildar. The nature of the complaint was explained to the accused, and he was asked whether he had the property in his possession. He made a statement and handed over to him the property before the Court, which was identified by the complainant.

Mr. Russell, after looking at the complainant's statement, said he saw no reason why the case should not be proceeded with at once. The complainant was present ; his solicitor was present ; and all the witnesses were present.

Mr. Hormusjee said he was quite prepared to go on with the case should Mr. McDermott come over to him and inform him of what evidence he had to call. If that were done, there was no occasion for a remand ; and the learned Advocate remarked that the complainant had no intention to show any favour to the accused.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Toddywalla, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morenas and Co., said that, while in his shop on Sunday last, he received information that a case containing twelve gold rings, set with precious stones, of the value of about Rs. 1,200, was missing from a show-case. On enquiry of his partner, he learned further that two other cases were missing, namely, one containing a bracelet set with rubies and sapphires, and another containing gold studs. After making certain enquiries, witness laid an information before Mr. McDermott to the effect that the articles were missing from the shop. About 5 p.m. the same day, Mr. McDermott brought the stolen property to the shop, when he became nervous that the police should have so soon found the property. (A laugh.) About 6 p.m. the same day witness saw the accused at the quarters of Mr. McDermott.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell : Witness knew the accused as a man of very good character. Witness did not see the accused in the shop on Saturday, when they must have been taken away. Spirits and wines were sold in the shop. Two and a half pegs were supplied the accused within half-an-hour. "Our pegs," said witness, "are larger than the ordinary peg." (A laugh.) Witness did not know if the accused had been drinking elsewhere that day. Two and a half pegs would be a little more than a quarter of a bottle. The accused had nothing to eat at the shop except a small quantity of French sweetmeat. The show case was generally locked, but it might have been open on Saturday. The lock, on examination, did not appear to have been tampered with. The accused being under the influence of liquor, witness believed as satisfactory an explanation given him that accused did not intend to rob him, although witness could not speak positively on the point. Accused was a respectable man and had a watch and chain of his own.

Mr. Joseph McDermott, Superintendent of Police, was next called and amplified the statement he had already made. A complaint was made to witness regarding the theft, and having received certain information, he went to the house of the accused, who handed to witness the articles produced in Court. Witness took them to the complainant's shop, and they were identified.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell : The accused was sleeping when witness called at his house, and on getting up, asked him what the matter was. Witness made a statement, and the accused gave up the articles from a cupboard in the wall in a lower-room.

Was not the cupboard open ?—To the best of my recollection it was locked, and accused asked the ayah to get the key.

Would you swear that it was locked ?—No. The accused had to get up on a chair to take the things out. They were all there, with the exception of some of the tickets.

Mr. Russell : Oh, that is a policeman's remark. The tickets might have come off in the shop.

Mr. Hormusjee said that was the case for the prosecution.

The accused, in answer to the Magistrate, said he was so drunk on Saturday last, that he did not know what he did that day. He thought he must have put the articles in the cupboard in his house on Saturday. There was no lock to the cupboard though there was a key-hole. He produced the property to Mr. McDermott when he called at his house on Sunday afternoon.

The Magistrate framed a charge of theft in a building against the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Russell called evidence for the defence.

Mr. Furdoonjee Burjorjee Motiwalla, a translator and interpreter of the High Court, said he had known the accused for the last three or four years. The accused bore a good character. His wife was ill about eleven months ago, but was now all right. She was dangerously ill, and the accused was very anxious about her. He took to drink when the witness remonstrated with him. The habit had continued with him. Witness could never have imagined a man like the accused to have committed a theft.

Mr. Russell, for the defence, said this was as painful a case as a counsel could appear in, or a magistrate had to decide. This was a case in which a man who, troubled with the worry and anxiety of his wife's illness, had taken to drink as many a man had done under similar circumstances and had brought ruin upon himself and those connected with him. Here was a respectable man who, like many respectable persons in England, whose case always evoked pity, misconducted himself under the influence of liquor. There was no evidence that the articles had been abstracted secretly ; and there was evidence to show that they were kept in an open cupboard precisely in the same position in which they were in the shop. The prosecutor, a respectable man, stated that the accused was a friend of his, and the learned counsel said he was a respectable man. It was in the discretion of the Magistrate to impose a fine, and the learned counsel trusted that his Worship would not condemn his client to a social and moral death by sending him to jail. He was a young man in the exercise of a respectable profession, and it would be a matter of great regret if the sentence which his Worship was to pronounce should cut short his future career.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that although the accused was drunk, he must have known what he was about when he removed the jewellery from the complainant's shop. He saw no extenuating circumstances to differentiate this case from any other case of theft. It was very much to be regretted that the offence had been committed by a man in a respectable position ; and although he was asked to impose a fine he thought that a fine would not answer the ends of justice in a case like this.

Mr. Russell said it was a charge of simple theft.

The Magistrate said the charge, as he had framed it, was a charge of theft in a building. He sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, or in default four months' further rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE second report received from the Local Government on the cotton crop of the early districts of the Deccan only, for which the estimates generally are up to the 5th October 1891, is as follows :—

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and the States of the Deccan.

The total area under cotton is returned at 1,175,000 acres, that is 8 per cent. above average but 6 per cent. below last year. Except in Nasik the decrease is general in the cotton tract of the Deccan, and is attributed to the deficiency of rain for sowing followed by excessive moisture and the low prices ruling in the last cotton season.

Khandesh.—Area 11,00,000 acres (or more than 92 per cent. of the total area) that is 10·6 per cent. above average but 4·71 per cent. below that of the previous year. In East Khandesh the standing crop is generally reported to be fairly good, except that in some places it is stunted in growth owing to excessive moisture, and that in other places shedding of flowers is apprehended. In the West Khandesh the crop also suffered from excessive moisture but improved later on. In light soil it is reported to be good, but in black soil only fair. The crop is in flower and bolls.

Ahmednagar.—Area 36,000 acres, that is two-and-half times as large as was reported in the preliminary forecast, but still nearly 44 per cent. below last year's area. Rain for sowing was deficient and the crop suffered from want of moisture in August, but recent falls have improved prospects beyond expectation.

Nasik.—Area 39,000 acres or 77·83 and 13·06 per cent. respectively above average and last year's area. Increases confined to the north-east where the season has been favourable and condition of the crop good.

Satara.—Area 5,000 acres divided between two southern talukas, where, owing to the holding off of rain, seed was sown late. Poona and Sholapur with a cotton area of 3,200 acres have fair to good crops. In the Native States the area is 1,700 acres, a little less than one-third of last year's area, seedlings having only just sprouted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

The second report received from the Local Administration is as follows :—

The monsoon broke exceedingly late—indeed was almost a month behind time—and sowings were effected much later than usual. In the Burhanpur tahsil of the Nimar district, an important cotton growing tract, sowings made on the strength of a few showers in June suffered greatly from a long period of drought before the rains set in. Since the monsoon broke, the rainfall has been extraordinarily heavy and continuous and the cotton plants (which always suffer more from excess than from deficiency of moisture), were the more damaged as they had generally no time to make any headway before the setting in of the heavy rain which usually marks the mid-monsoon. A considerable part of the crop on low lying lands has rotted away and where the plants are standing they are dwarfed and sickly and have suffered greatly from the impossibility of weeding. On high lying lands prospects are much better and the effect of the rainfall has been in great measure to reverse the relative value of different soils, making most productive those which ordinarily are but of small account. On lands which border rivers or considerable streams the crops have been in places swept away by floods. This is especially the case in the Narsinghpur and Chanda districts.

The district reports give grounds for a general estimate of a 60 per cent. crop, but it is not expected that the outturn will be more than half an ordinary full one.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

The second report received from the Local Administration on the crop for the season 1891 is as follows :—

Til is as a rule grown on higher-lying land than cotton, and has suffered less from the continuous and heavy rain of this season. But the failure of the monsoon till July had well advanced and resulted in a large contraction of area in some districts. In the Nagpur country a very important portion of the til crop is not sown till late in the autumn, being cultivated as a cold weather crop. The heavy and continuous rain which has prevailed up till within the last week has damaged prospects very greatly, as over a large part of the area sowing has been impossible, and where the seed has been got into the ground the seedlings have rotted as soon as they germinated.

In the hilly parts of the provinces, where light and well drained lands abound, a three-quarter crop may be expected. But in the plain country the outturn will be less than half the normal.

PUNJAB INDIGO CROP.

The second report received from the Local Government for the season of 1891 is as follows :—

As no forecasts of the indigo crop have been furnished in previous years the figures of this forecast are compared with those given in the kharif returns of last year. Compared with these the present crop is estimated at 53,400 acres against 75,700 actually cropped last year, and 59,100 acres estimated to be under indigo in the first forecast, that is, the area of the indigo crop is now estimated to be 29·5 per cent less than the crop of last year and 9·6 per cent. than that of the first estimate.

The diminution in the area under this crop in the south-eastern districts, where it is grown almost exclusively for seed, is said to be due to the steadily falling price of indigo seed. In the south-west it is due partly to unfavourable rainfall and partly to damage done by locusts.

This report is furnished from seven districts only.

PUNJAB SESAMUM (til) CROP.

The second report received from the Local Government for the season 1891 is as follows :—

"This is the first year in which a second forecast of the sesamum (til) crop in the Punjab has been published. Last year only the final forecast was submitted.

In the first forecast submitted this year the area under sesamum was estimated at 109,300 acres. The area now estimated to be under this crop is 145,300 acres, which is an increase over the area of the first estimate of 36,000 acres or 32·9 per cent., but which still falls short of the final estimate of last year by 18·1 per cent. or 32·100 acres.

The want of rain up to the end of June caused the area under this crop to be much restricted and though as was expected, further sowings took place when the rain came in the end of July, still the area falls far short of that of last year, and in no district are the prospects of the standing crop good except in a few cases on irrigated lands.

The prospects of the crop at present may be summed up thus : a restricted area and probably a poor outturn.

MADRAS PADDY CROP.

The summary relating to sowings up to September, received from the Local Government, is as follows :—

"Sowings 2,535,000 acres, being 20 per cent. below the normal and 22 per cent. below the are a of last year Decrease due to lateness and deficiency of south-west monsoon rains. Crops generally poor except on West Coast and in the Northern Deltas and Ganjam, and require more rain though improving after recent fal.

THE case of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee *vs.* Tippoo Tib was heard on Oct. 2, at Zanziba. The result was that Judge Cracknell allowed the action to be withdrawn, all claims on either side being abandoned.

THE official returns of the approximate result of French harvest for the present year state the yield of wheat as 81,889,070 hectolitres for an area under cultivation ; of 5,819,507 hectares mixed corn, 3,636,992 hectolitres for 258,335 hectares ; and rye 1,152,317 hectolitres for 1,494,714 hectares.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE DISTRESS IN UPPER BURMA.

A RANGOON telegram of Saturday says a number of papers have been issued on the matter of relief works in Upper Burma. The Financial Commissioner and the Secretary to the Public Works went over the districts affected by scarcity, and the former has drawn up an elaborate note. Immediately, the future of the Yamethin and Meiktila districts, he says, depends entirely on the coming paddy, maize and jowar crops. The young crops now look promising. It may be expected there will be a steady increase in the numbers on relief works till the end of November, when the maize crop will be reaped. A large fall in price must not be looked for till the middle or end of December, when the paddy shall have been harvested. By February, if all goes well, the price of food should drop to a figure within the reach of all. In January and February relief works should be no longer necessary. The condition of affairs in Yamethin and Meiktila, Mr. Smeaton describes, as that of a population who have, after a succession of unfortunate years since the annexation, completely run down.

A few days since, a conference of officials was held at Government House. Sir A. Mackenzie considered the relief works were proceeding satisfactorily. In view of the probability of a rush to the relief works in November, several new roads have been sanctioned, and a new railway line to Myingyan was discussed. The Government of India prefers to adhere to the sanctioned project from Meiktila road instead of from Samon. The former scheme had been abandoned by the Local Government because the country between Meiktila town and Myingyan is very difficult. The Financial Commissioner and the Chief Engineer reported that probably a detour could be made, avoiding the hilly country, and also opening up the Central Myingyan district. Two railway engineers have been deputed to make a rapid survey, and if the suggested route is practicable, work will be commenced at once on the Meiktila road branch.

MILITARY NEWS

A MILITARY encamping ground is to be established at the Kotal instead of Darwaza, at the northern entrance to the Bolan.

THE route of the 18th Bengal Lancers having been changed, they will not arrive from Peshin at Jullundur till the 18th January.

A TROOP of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry has been ordered to proceed by rail from Cawnpore to Mogul Serai, thence by route march to Assensol, and thence by rail to Calcutta ; they will arrive about the 26th proximo.

COLONEL J. S. F. MACKENZIE, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, has been allowed to retire from the Service, with effect from the 7th inst.

COLONEL S. H. COWAN, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Superintendent, Survey Department, has permission to retire form the 13th inst.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. G. HUMFREY, Bombay Staff Corps, second in command 10th Bombay L.I., has permission to retire, with effect from Nov. 6, 1891.

THE Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, B.A., junior chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been allowed to resign the Service.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HAY, C.B., president of the Ordnance Committee, has been appointed Director of Artillery at the War Office from Nov. 1, in place of Major-General Sir J. Alderson, K.C.B., who will from the same date take up the duties of president of the Ordnance Committee.

CAPTAIN R. D. PETRIE, R.E., has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant of the Service Battalion, R.E., at Chatham, *vice*, Capt. J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., who is returning to India.

THE Serapis, which left Portsmouth for India on the 10th inst., brings out strong drafts for the 2nd Yorkshire Regt., the 2nd Oxfordshire, and 2nd Highland L.I., and the 2nd Royal Munster Fus.

THERE are only fourteen majors now remaining as such in the whole of the cavalry and infantry who received their promotion on July 1, 1881. The 1st Life Guards, 12th Lancers, Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fus., Hampshire, York and Lancaster, Royal Dublin Fus., and Rifle Brigade have one each ; the Royal Lancaster, Bedfordshire, and Connaught Rangers two each.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Sheppard, Captain, Bo Dublin Fus, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 24.

Dobbs, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Din, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Thana.

OCTOBER 25.

Peile, Major, Bo, from furlough, from England.
Boileau, Lt Col, Bengal, R E, furlough, from England.
Hogge, Major, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Grayfoot, Surgn, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Treherne, Surgn, Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, leave, from England.
Ward, Col, Bengal R A, Medical Staff, leave, from England.
Stockley, Capt, Bengal, 16th Cavy, from leave, from England.
Gatacre, Col, Bengal 23rd Regt, 2nd R R, from furlough, from England.
Poole, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Conn Rangers, to join 8th B I, from Aden.
Philipps, Lt, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Harding, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Jennings, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, from England.
Hamilton Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Dealali.
Ludlow, Capt, 9th Bengal L L, from leave, from England.
Carter, Captain, Bo R Lanc Regt on leave, from Ahmednager.
Laurence, Lieut, Bo R E, on duty, from Poona.
Williams, Capt, Bengal, M A Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Chalmers, Major, Bengal, Remount Agent, on leave,
Leach, Col, Bo, R E, from furlough, from England.
Sunder, Surgeon, Bengal, 5th Punjab Infy, on leave, from Europe.
Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from England.
Fraser, Lieut-Col, I S C, Pol Dept, from furlough, from England.
Hickman, Col Ms 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.
Agnew, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 26.

Houghton, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
Walker, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Maynard, Surgeon Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Dinapore.
Battersly, Surgeon Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Johnson, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Nowgong.
Parry, Capt, Bengal, 1st Lancashire, on leave, from Sitapur

DEPARTURES —OCTOBER 46.

Lukin, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, to Deolali.

OCTOBER 25.

Peile, Major Bo Staff Corps, on duty, to Quetta.
Agnew, Capt Bo, 7th Hussars on duty to Mhow.

OCTOBER 26.

Treherne, Surgeon Capt, Bengal Medical Staff to join, to Meerut.
Ward, Col Bengal R A, from leave to Meerut.
Studdy, Col Bengal 2nd Manchester Regt, on leave to Sialkote.
Leach Lieut-Col, Bo R E, to join to Poona.
Sunder, Surgeon, Bengal 5th Punjab Infy, to join to Dera Ismail Khan.
Grace, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infty, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Spring, Col, Bo R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

I. The Committee meeting ordered for Wednesday next the 28th instant is postponed for a week.

II. The following drills will take place this week.

Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal compound.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill, at Fort Head Quarters.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—10" R M L gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters for both Companies.

III. Leave of absence for 7 months from the 24th Inst. is granted to Gunner A. C. Allyman.

IV. Members of No 2 Company are requested to return their helmets and fittings to Head Quarters, Nesbit Road, as early as possible for the purpose of having them fitted with a second Khaki cover.

V. There will be no parade on Saturday next owing to the Dewali holidays.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

1. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.

2. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 25th November) are requested to pay their Entrance Fees as soon as possible. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

3. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m., and 5 p.m. No arms &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 3086 Vol. H. W. J. Hudson.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Riding School to-day the 27th, Wednesday 28th and Thursday the 29th instant, commencing at 6-45 a.m.

2. There will be Drill with swords for all Members at the Town Hall to-day the 27th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Captain W Valentine, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE British s s Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain R Redman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 20 tons gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O. Co's steamer Venetia 1,608 tons, Capt. Creery, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shods.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	917	Hardcastle	C	B and P S N Co.
" E Castle	1873	Vallantine	D	K Nixon & Co
" Sculptor	850	MacAdam	E	P and P S N Co.
" A. Barrow	2004	Barnes	K	B Craig & Co
" Wildcroft.	1911	Murray. L 30 ton Crane		J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani.....Nacoda.....Shepherd and Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Arbib Bros.	1739	Hill	3	Captain
" Roumania	2329	Young	2	W & A. Graham &Co
" Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	J Janni
" Oriental	2711	Stewart	6	P. & O S N Co.
" Ruthenia	3428	Billinge	10	K Nixon & Co
" Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H C Joosub & Co
"Netherby Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nerbudda ..2977-42....Anderson.....B I S N Co.'

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Dago (s)	Redman	London, Sept 25.
	H. M. Troopship Crocodile	Pattisson	Portsmouth. Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Egremont Castle(s)	Valentine	Amsterdam.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Venetia, Creery, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for Aden.
" Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Sculptor, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Pachumba, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Oriental, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
22 Argus s.....Curry .....Bombay October 13.
Fazi Ika s.....Simpson .....Bombay.
Lind ula s .....Allen .....London, September 12.
Cyprom ene ship...Robertson ..Bremenhaven.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 22.—Steamers Rotokino, Niobe and Colaba, and barque Jumna.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
Sept.					
21	Conquest H.	Henderson	Zanzibar	14	Somali coast.
Oct.					
2	Loch Lomond	Stephen	Cardiff	16	Calcutta
9	Assam	Browne	Bombay	19	Bombay
10	Sheik Berkhud	Nicols	Hodeida		
	Dalhousie				
	I G	Hooper	Perim	16	Perim
11	Maltby	Sherwood	Cardiff	19	Kurrachee
13	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	17	Hodeida
	Rosetta	Gadd	London	23	Bombay
	Aglaia	Christiensen	Singapore		Hamburg
	Golconda	Henderson	London		Calcutta
	Tanjore	Raffin	Bombay		Mussowa
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Somali coast.		Perim
	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste		Bombay
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	14	Somali coast.
	Isla de Mindanao	Galiana	Manilla	13	Liverpool
	Afghan	Golding	Yokohama	14	New York
	Orient	Domini	Yangoon		Port Said FO
	[illegible]	Dixon	Rangoon		Bombay
16	Hurworth	Bailey	Kurrachee	16	Port Said FO
	Sculptor	McAdam	Jeddah		Bombay
	Malwa	Preston	Bombay		London
	Staffa	Ostagard	Bussorah		London
	Darmstadt	Bodeker	China		Bremen
	Soerabaya	Clercq	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Selene	Mayer	Calcutta	17	Trieste
17	Palestina	Deslder	Mussowa	18	Mussowa
	Laju	Nainby	Rangoon	17	Port Said FO
18	Muyun	Mackenzie	Perim		
	Ismalia	Beard	Calcutta	18	Dundee
	Africa	Turner	London	19	Zanzibar
	Salaxie	Fiaschi	Marseilles	18	China
19	Mozambique.	Mendes	Zanzibar	19	Lisboa
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar		London

Aden, October 19.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—3 packages lamps, E Heptoola, 50 cases empty soda water bottles, S Fazul, 50 cases sulphuric acid, E D Sassoon and Co.
City of Dublin s—5 cases soft soap, K A Hoosein ; 8 cases plate glass, P Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO LET, from November 1st, Commodious, Conveniently Situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Rs. 160. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, from the 7th November, a Commodious Bungalow at Breach Candy, Warden Road; open to Sea breeze; with Stables and Out-houses. Apply to CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mohalla.

ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria? If so, use a bottle of Motivala's Dinner Pills, which only costs Six annas, and you will be surprised at the immense good which they will do you. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a European, experienced in Turnery, Glass, and China, Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to No. 7, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Union Club, Aden, a MANAGER or HEAD STEWARD, who must be competent to keep the Accounts of the Club. Salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100 per month, with free quarters and water. Applications to be addressed to J. SANDERS SLATER, Esq., Byculla Club, Bombay.

WANTED an able-bodied PARSEE YOUTH for District Work. Must have studied up to the Matriculation Standard. Pay Rs. 30. Apply to No. "110," care of this Paper.

WANTED a Competent, Energetic, and Experienced SPINNING MASTER. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "205," care of this Paper.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Dally, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—A very handy C B HORSE, about 14½, aged, safe hack and good trapper, very quiet, and carries a Lady. Owner leaving for Zanzibar at once. Price Rs. 220. "V L," care of this Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

CHARLES [illegible] Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

FRANK BAULCH, from Kelly and Co., London, PIANO-FORTE and HARMONIUM Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer 3 Years to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Address FRERE HOTEL, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for REFRESHMENT ROOM Keepers, &c.—Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Stout in Pints, just unpacked. Per doz. Pints, Rs. 3 only. Per Cask of 8 doz., Rs. 23.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

TO LET.—Suite of ROOMS, Top Floor of REMINGTON'S BUILDINGS, Elphinstone Circle. Apply "L," care of this Paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,
OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P.M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
[illegible]hing Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily [illegible] First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "RITTERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, overlooking Lake and Mountain scenery. And after re[illegible] Excellent Cuisine. Brading approached by Its [illegible]OM & Co., Proprietors, "THE GRAND" & [illegible] Furnished with every comfort. climate, but not too cold. W. Ma[illegible] Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.
[illegible] PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores belonging to the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Department.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, at 1 p.m.—
Several lots of serviceable and unserviceable stores, returned from corps.
Terms of Sale.—Cash will be required immediately as the lots are knocked down, and the lots to be cleared away at once.

"GRAND AUCTION SALE.
MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th Instant, at 2 p.m., each day, at the Shop at Hornby Road, in the Premises of Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Baronet, several consignments of fancy goods, such as Bohemian glassware, stone, China crockery and plated-ware, Bentwood furniture, and leather goods.
A Collection of very handsome and valuable Bohemian glass, flower vases, ornaments in great varieties.
A Collection of very valuable stone Chinaware, consisting of rich cups and saucers, flower pots, dessert and dinner services, wash-hand basins, &c.
A choice assortment of Bentword furniture, artistically designed, consisting of rocking and folding, easy, office, revolving, child's and ladies' low chairs, flower stands, teapoys, stools and round table, with marble top, &c.
An Invoice of solid leather brown and black, Gladstone, brief, kit and hand-bags.
An invoice of rich plated ware, consisting of ice pitchers, breakfast and cruet frames, butterpots, spoons and forks, &c.
A collection of fancy articles, too numerous to mention.
The goods are now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, October 27, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE of the Materials of the House of Mr. Jaikisondas Gangadas, situated in the vicinity of the present Bulesh-war Market Extension.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1891, at 4 p.m, on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE of the Ripon Bone Mill, at Frere Land Bunder, opposite the Kaiser-i-Hind S. & W. Mills, Gorup Deo.
On MONDAY, the 9th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Nanabhoy Nalasett, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 29th April 1884, and deed of further charge, dated 4th October, 1888, the whole of the buildings and machinery and plant of the mill called the Ripon Bone Mill, consisting one pucca built Mangalore tiled shed, one corrugated iron roof shed, two double roller crushing mills, two single roller crushing mills, one disentigrator, one 20 H.-P. horizontal engine, one vertical boiler, four W I tanks, pulleys, shafting, couplings, one old disintigrator, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 27, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

IN addition to the telegraphic advices under Saturday's date chronicled in our report of that evening, Reuter wires that the Wheat Market was firmer, and an advance of ¼d. per cental was established in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 6¼d. and 8s. 1d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	51,178
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,50,475
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	1,99,002
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,41,783
Loans "	Dec.	"	3,18,197
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	2,39,553
Cash Balances with other Banks.	"	"	42,935
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	5,25,251

The falling off in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 5½ lakhs disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoan, bringing down the balance to 381 lakhs, is 3½ lakhs less than was shown by the previous Return; but a glance at the figures which we give above for comparison shows that, unlike the two previous weeks, that now under review had shown no appreciable movement in the items which go to indicate the condition of the trade demand for money. Instead of the large diminution in Private Deposits which took place in the second and third weeks of the present month, we have now a decrease of under two lakhs; and though Bills Discounted had increased to about the same extent as in the previous week, Loans had diminished sensibly, the net increase in trade requirements now shown being only a lakh and a quarter against 34½ lakhs disclosed by the last Return. To the other causes of the general slackness of trade must now be added the approaching *Dewali*: and a revival of activity sufficient to materially affect the movement of money can hardly be looked for until the new Hindu year shall have well commenced, and the earliest growth of the principal export staple becomes a factor in financial calculations, if then.

COTTON has been quiet and unchanged, and only a small business—1,550 bales in all—has been done. Of these, exporters have bought only 200 bales of ready stuff, say 150 Westerns, at Rs. 166; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 172; but they have contracted for 200 bales of New Bengals, for November-December delivery, at Rs. 158; and 400 for January delivery at Rs. 164. The Mills have taken 750 bales, made up 400 Nugger, at Rs. 165-8; 150 Unjari, at Rs. 150; 100 Damergaum, at Rs. 163; and Rs. 50 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 168; and Veerawar, at Rs. 160 per candy.

Except at Agra, where it was cloudy and unseasonable this morning, and Bellary and Hubli where more rain was stall required, the telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton-growing districts are favourable, repeating last Thursday's advices concerning the growing and maturing plants in the Oomrawuttee, Broach, and Dhdlera circles, the weather having, meantime, continued bright and seasonable, with no sign of further rain.

WHEAT has been steady at previous quotations for all discriptions, but business for export has been upon only a moderate scale.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a moderate extent in a firm market. *Linseed* has further advanced in value half-an-anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 6 15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt; but other kinds are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	933	bales.
Wheat	49,076	cwt.
Linseed	3,921	"
Rapeseed	1,232	"
Gingelly	1,673	"
Groundnuts	1,381	"
Castorseed	3,521	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and holders of tonnage for October-November shipment are keeping back for about 6d. per ton higher in rates. For April-June loading there is a fair demand for current ports at 23s. per ton, but little tonnage offering at the rate. The Netherby Hall (s), ready in port, has been fixed for Marseilles and Liverpool, at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been weeker, following the decline in Silver in New York, sale able at 1s. 5 1-32d. for sight Credits have been saleable at 1s. 5 1-32d. for this and part of next month; while for January delivery they have been quoted at 1s. 5¼d. and for [illegible]d., since business being reported to have been done at 1s. 5 3-16d. for April. Forward Telegraphic, for March transfer, has been quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d., and for May, at 1s. 4 31-32d. Closing ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·79½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady when not actually firm in tone to-day, and rates for Paper have advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent. on Saturday's final quotations, closing rates this evening being 106 3-16 for Money and Wednesday's Settlemmt, and 105 11-16 for the November account, 105⅝ being quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES remain quiet, and beyond a small advance in a few Mill Shares, and a decline in one or two others, at our several quotations, we have no change to report this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 26.

French mail steamer Salaize, from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden, and Rosetta from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4⅜
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. "	73⅝
Bar Silver	44 1-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ASHTON—INGLIS—Oct 3, at the parish church, Beckenham, H S Ashton, of Calcutta, son of R S Ashton, B L, J P, of Wilpshire, Lancs, to Victoria Alexandrina, daughter of late Maj-Gen Sir J E W Inglis, K C B, D C L.
BOWATER—FRYAR—Oct 3, at Christ Church, Forest-hill, Frank Henry, son of W V Bowater, of Forest-hill, Kent to Ethel Anita, daughter of late M L Fryar, C E, F G S Mining Geologist to the Indian Government.
ELLIS—BLAGRAVE—Oct 3, at All Saints', Finchley-road N W, Chatham, son of late J J Ellis, of Portland-place, W to Agnes Catherine, daughter of late E L Blagrave, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and grand-daughter of late John Blagrave, of Kingwood House, and Calcot Park, Berks.
JOHNSTON—YOUNGER—Oct 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Dunoon, R McKenzie Johnston, M D, F R C S E, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, son of late H Johnston, H E I C S to Amy, daughter of P J Younger, of Benmore, Argyllshire, and Ashfield, Edinburgh.
STISTED—COCKBURN—Oct 6, at St George's, Hanover-square, Courtney Heathcote Stisted, Captain 13th (Somersetshire) Light Infantry, son of Lieut-Col Thomas Heathcote Stisted, late 7th Hussars, to Edith, daughter of Maj Gen C F Cockburn, late Royal Artillery.
TAYLOR—HAMILTON—Sept 29, at St Andrew's Church Bath, by the Rev Canon Edwards, assisted by the Rev Prebendary E Eardley-Wilmot, rector of the parish, Frank lin Eden Taylor, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Hay, eldest daughter of R Wallace Hamilton, Esq., of Park-street Bath.
WHICHER—COOKSON—Oct 1, at the parish church, Clifton, A H Whicher, son of late J Whicher, M D, Deputy Inspector-Gen. R N, to Alice, daughter of late Maj-Cookson, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—Sept 30, at Buckfastleigh, Charlotte Henrietta, widow of R Abercrombie, Bengal C S, and daughter of late R Mytton, of Garth, Montgomeryshire.
GRIFFITHS—Oct 3, at Montpelier Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Rev J Griffiths, late Rector of Bolton, Lincolnshire, and formerly Chaplain in the Madras Presidency, India aged 78.
SILVER—Oct 5, at Kensington, Gen Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Army.
SIMMONS—Oct 7, at Porchester-gardens, W, George Henry Simmons, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.
SPARROW—Sept 18, at Eastbourne, Elizabeth, widow of Col R Sparrow, 18th Madras Infantry, aged 84.

NAGPUR.

BIRTH.

GARDINER—October 17, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of G L Gardiner, Assistant Station Master, G I P Railway, of a daughter.

RAICHORE.

DEATH.

TALOOKDAR—October 26, at Raichore, Mr Byramjee Manockjee Talookdar, son-in-law to Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, aged 53. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAPER—October 25, on Sunday, at Malabar Hill Road, the wife of F Raper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PATERSON—MATHIE—October 24, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev York Brown, James Paterson, Engineer, to Jane, daughter of the late James Forlong Mathie, Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HENNING—October 22, at Lahore, the wife of Mr C F Henning, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRICHTON—TWEDDELL—October 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Karachi, by the Revd C A Gillmore, Richmond Trevor Crichton, Lieutenant, B S C, eldest son of the late Major Crichton, R E, to Augusta Kate, eldest daughter of Colonel F Tweddell, G L I, retired.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1891.

SUCCESSIVE French Ministers have professed to hold the British Government to promises, often repeated, that the occupation of Egypt would at some unnamed date come to a termination, and M. Ribot's declaration on that particular point has no flavour of novelty. Indeed, it is not so long since Lord Salisbury held almost identical language, acknowledging that successive Governments had given assurances which could not be ignored. He added, it is true, that until the English mission to reconstitute an Egyptian Government on a basis which would ensure that country against a recurrence of the disorders which necessitated our interference, and would also guard against external dangers, had achieved its object, the force maintained there cannot be withdrawn. This necessity of guarding against dangers "internal or external" was assigned as the justification for the clause in the Anglo-Turkish Convention negociated at Constantinople by Sir Drummond Wolff reserving to the British Government the right of re-occupation if either peril should arise after the withdrawal of the troops at the date fixed in that instrument. Exception was taken by France and by Russia to that clause alone. The French Government regarded the provision as affecting the equilibrium in the Mediterranean injuriously. The Sultan was offered in writing by the Comte de Montebello a formal guarantee against the consequences, direct or indirect, of refusing to ratify the Convention. On the other hand the Sultan was informed of the intention of the Government of the Republic to take such steps as it should deem expedient to redress the balance in favour of France if his Majesty accorded to England an exclusive right to reoccupy Egypt at her own pleasure. To meet the objection raised by France and Russia that the Turkish sovereignty over Egypt was compromised Lord Salisbury authorised Sir Drummond Wolff to append a note to the Convention, if ratified, acknowledging that a re-occupation, if necessary, should in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The ratification was still withheld, and the negociations were broken off. Three months ago the Turkish Ambassador asked that the pourparlers for fixing a date for the withdrawal of British troops should be re-opened. The answer to this was that the question could [illegible] considered until the return of the English Ministers from their holidays. This appears to have given great offence, and is said to have contributed to the recent success of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople in obtaining facilities for the passage of the Dardanelles by the vessels of the patriotic fleet.

The consideration of the question was, however, only adjourned until a more convenient season. The vacation is now at an end, and M. Ribot's statement has apparently been timed with a view to influencing the counsels of the British Cabinet by removing, so far as may be, an impression that France has a desire to supplant England in Egypt. The French Foreign Minister, while declaring that the promises made by Great Britain are binding, states that if guarantees are asked for that France will not occupy Egypt, Government will take into consideration any proposals that may be made with that view. There can be little doubt that the possibility of a French occupation of Egypt was one of the "external" dangers against which Lord Salisbury desired to provide by the insertion of a clause in the Convention reserving to England the sole right to send troops into the country without waiting for the permission of the Sultan—a permission which, as recent events have shown, might not be readily accorded. Whether any guarantees given by the French Government will satisfy the exigencies of Lord Salisbury's policy is a question which none but himself can answer. But it is a diplomatic point scored by England that the offer for guarantees has been made. The offer is in itself a virtual acknowledgment that the reluctance to step down and out without any guarantee whatever was not wholly unreasonable. It is a distinct gain to have an admission from France that Great Britain has a right to make terms in regard to the security of the country for which British arms and British Administration have done so much. The disposition to arrive at a settlement by giving guarantees, presumably acceptable, rather than by a brusque assertiveness is especially satisfactory in view of the rumours which have attributed to France and Russia a determination to force matters with a high hand. If the French Government is ready to give guarantees in the matter of Egypt, it is reasonable to infer that there is nothing in the much talked about Dual Alliance that threatens British interests on that side at all events. Mr. Shaw Lefevre has done good service in allaying the apprehensions which irresponsible alarmists have been for mouths past doing their utmost to create. In an article on the naval policy of France just published in the *Nineteenth Century*, he points out that France must think twice and three times before she adds to her difficulties and perils by venturing on a renewal of the naval wars with England which have always ended so disastrously. In the seven great wars fought out between 1688 and 1815 France was uniformly defeated through strategic and political causes which still subsist in even augmented strength. The maritime resources of England have always been and are still far greater than those of France. While the former was always able to concentrate her energy on securing the mastery at sea, by herself being secure in her insular position, the latter was always, as she is now, obliged to devote her best efforts to the task of meeting enemies on her frontiers, and could only give her second thoughts to the struggle on the high seas. France was still further embarrassed in her operations at sea by the fact that her naval force was divided, one-half of her fleet being at Brest on the Atlantic Coast, while the other was at Toulon in the Mediterranean. In all the wars the first effort of the French was to combine the two fleets, a difficult and dangerous operation; the English, in possession of Gibraltar, were always in a position to frustrate this effort, and to wait the moment which was sure to come when a great battle would dispose of the one or the other or both of the enemy's fleets. The French, not having the same means of replacing ships lost in action, always sought to avoid coming to close quarters. The English admirals, on the contrary, were always prepared to force the fighting, knowing that they had an unlimited reserve of ships and men at their back. Thus they had the force and momentum of the initiative. It would be the same to-day; the defeat of the French fleet, either in the Channel or in the Mediterranean, would render that Power helpless at sea for the rest of the war. The loss of a battle by an English fleet would not be irreparable. The number of English ironclads is, as compared to that of the French, as three to two, and the resources of the royal and the private dockyards are practically inexhaustible.

For the French defeat at sea would now as formerly be followed by the immediate loss of all her colonial possessions. Tonquin and Cambodia would fall to India, New Caledonia to Australia, the French Fisheries to Newfoundland, even Algiers and Tunis would be endangered. All these possibilities do not imply that British commerce and Imperial interests would be in no danger, but they go to show that the peril to French interests—seriously threatened as that Power would be on the side of Germany and Italy—would be so great that no Government would incur the risk of provoking it by seeking a war with England. This is a view of the situation as it must present itself from the standpoint of responsible statesmen in Paris. Lord Wolseley, when bent upon obtaining more money for the Army, "the second line of defence," speaks of a French invasion, and a rush upon London, quite at his ease, knowing very well that nothing of the kind is likely to come off. He cries "Wolf, Wolf," feeling certain that the wolf will not come in that direction. Whether the consideration that the French are not likely to proceed to extremities for a matter of, to them, quite secondary importance will be deemed sufficient by Lord Salisbury to justify a refusal to reopen negociations respecting Egypt on the basis of guarantees from France it is not easy to say. The Premier may or may not share the opinion of Mr. Shaw Lefevre that the British occupation of Egypt is most hateful to France, and that he may decline to believe "it is well that we should bear in mind that the continued occupation is a bar to a good understanding" with our nearest neighbour. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, on his part, does not believe that France will enter into a combination to force us out of Egypt by war. But he holds that in the event of Russia making a further advance in the direction of India, and becoming involved in a war with England, France would probably take the opportunity of claiming from the latter the fulfilment of the promise to withdraw our troops from Egypt. In this case the writer conceives that "our diplomacy would find some way out of the position rather than involve us in a war" with France while we had Russia on hand. It is conceivable that a prudent diplomacy would arrange beforehand for such an emergency.

NAVAL opinion at home is just now exercised on two points which seem to demand prompt settlement. One of these has to do with torpedo nets; the other with the giant guns with which various first-class battle-ships are armed. Up to a recent date a warship with her torpedo nets down has lain secure in the conviction that she was safe from the attacks of any number of torpedo-boats. But this conviction has been rudely dispelled by the invention of wire-cutting appliances, which enable the Whitehead torpedo to pierce the netting with the utmost ease. Then the Admiralty is brought face to face with the undesirability of continuing to construct heavy ordnance of the hundred-ton type. It is urged that the hundred-ton guns, though proved to be unendurable, necessitate increased outlay in building, and produce unwieldy ships without any redeeming quality. A contributor to the *Army and Navy Gazette* to hand by Sunday's mail, brings out these facts very forcibly, basing his observations on Lord Brassey's recent letter to the *Times*, wherein he contends that England has gone as far as is politic to go in size and cost in her newest second-class battle-ships, the Centurion and Barfleur, which displace 10,500 tons and cost £608,000 each. The contributor to our service contemporary regrets that the size of these ships should have exceeded nine thousand tons, a limit which Germany, Russia, and America have not gone beyond. It is not sufficient, he argues, that England can afford to build ships of any size. Besides being unwieldy she cannot man them, and their necessarily great displacement unfits them for rapid manœuvring. The writer has not taken into account the net-cutting appliance, the satisfactory results it attained having apparently been noted subsequent to the appearance of the article under review. But they lend additional force to his arguments. Smaller quicker vessels, capable of manœuvring rapidly so as to escape the torpedo, seem now to be the desideratum. It was said that the war in Chili had afforded no practical lessons either to the army or navy, but it is beginning to appear that there were lessons which were not at the time recognised. The destruction of the Blanco Encalado, perhaps the finest ship in the Chilian navy, it is shown, would have been inevitable even had she been the finest vessel afloat, and the ram of some small but well handled vessel may prove more than a match for a battle-ship of the heaviest type. There are now eight large battle-ships of 14,500 tons displacement in course of construction—enormous vessels, each of which will require almost half as many men as the whole of the East Indian Squadron. It is to be feared that long before they have done any service they will have proved themselves "white elephants," for the necessity for small ships with increased speed and rapid manœuvring capacity is forcing itself upon the attention of naval authorities, and a revolution in naval architecture seems imminent.

ASIATIC politics, as we have more than once lately been reminded, is not the strong point of the versatile Paris correspondent of the *Times*. M. Blowitz's most recent essay in that field of observation has been singularly unsuccessful, but that of course has not abated his confidence of assertion. A month ago he mentioned a treaty of commerce—and of much beside commerce—that was being negociated between Russia and Persia which, amongst other things, was going to exclude other nations from commercial relations with the latter country, and to join the two Governments in a kind of diplomatic partnership in which, where necessary, one would represent the interests of the other. The report was at once absolutely contradicted, but that has not prevented M. Blowitz from re-affirming it, with additions intended to let the world know how much there is behind which he could tell of if he chose to do so. We get an idea of the kind of knowledge that this wonderfully well-informed correspondent has up his sleeves from two items of information which he is good enough to lay upon the table. First, there is the statement, gravely made, that the Shah has been invited to go on a fresh tour in Europe next year at the expense of the Power that sends the invitation. Now Mr. Barnum is dead, and it cannot be he who has offered to conduct the Shah through Europe, all expenses paid. Can it be supposed, however, that there is a Government in Europe, with such astonishing lack of knowledge concerning the *amour propre* of an Oriental potentate, as to suppose that such an offer could be made to the Shah without bitterly insulting him? There is not a Chief in India, let his State be ever so small, who would not be affronted by it, and to the Shah it would seem an insult of a peculiarly preposterous kind. This, however, is only one of M. Blowitz's credentials of authenticity. The other is like unto it, only more so. It is that efforts are being made to detach the Persian Mahomedans from the Calipate, or, as it is also put, to incite the Persian Shiites against the orthodox Mahomedans. If M. Blowitz could explain how the Shias can be more completely separated from the Sunnis than they already are we should think rather more than we do of the information which he has concealed up his sleeves. He will be telling us next, upon information which no one can dispute, that influences are at work in England for detaching the Salvation Army from the Roman Catholics, threatening us with even more startling information if we do not believe that.

THE story in the *Novoe Vremya* that the Ameer has sent an Embassy to St. Petersburg to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Afghanistan and Russia must be accepted under all reserve. It comes upon the back of a report that at the Nijni Novgorod fair, a few weeks ago, there were a number of Afghan traders with letters from the Ameer asking that the commercial relations of the two countries might be extended. This story was hard to believe; the newer one is harder. For it means nothing less than this—that the Ameer is prepared deliberately to violate a treaty which guarantees him his territory and assures him, so long as he is faithful to it, a subsidy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an Embassy to Russia to conclude a Russo-Afghan Commercial Treaty.

PRINCE DAMRONG OF SIAM.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Prince Damrong of Siam, at present a visitor to England, goes to St. Petersburg in November, and will stay a month at the Czar's Winter Palace.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE PAMIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A letter appears in the *Times* this morning from Professor Vambery, the renowned Eastern traveller, in which he says he believes that the object of the Russian movements in the Pamirs is to facilitate their approach to the Indian frontier by tampering with the inhabitants of Gilghit, Yassen, and Chitral and by creating trouble in northern Kashmir. The result of this action, he thinks, will be a new delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHUS AMONGST RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.

Typhus is raging amongst the Russian troops encamped on the Austrian and German frontiers, and will probably compel their withdrawal.

THE FREE COINAGE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

A recent speech of Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, which is regarded here as a severe blow to the free coinage agitation, has caused a fresh fall in the price of silver in this city.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

INDIAN ARMY RELIEF PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The following arrangements are ordered for carrying out reliefs of corps and batteries during the season 1891-92 :—

The 27th Field Artillery will leave Ahmedababad on 5th November for Kirkee and arrive on 22nd December, to march complete with horses, guns, &c., halting three days at Surat to exchange transport with the 35th Field Battery.

The 28th Field Battery will leave Kurrachee on 16th December for England, and arrive on 11th January to embark at Kurrachee in the H. M. S. Euphrates. The camp equipage, now in possession is to be transferred to the relieving battery.

The 35th Field Battery will leave Kirkee on 24th October for Ahmedabad, arriving on 10th December, to march complete with horses, guns, &c., halting three days at Surat to exchange transport with the 27th Field Battery.

The 36th Field Battery will leave Hyderabad on 12th November, arriving at Kirkee on 8th December, to march complete with horses, guns, &c., to embark in H. M. S. Canning, which sails on 24th November. On arrival at Bombay they will proceed by route march to Poona.

The 47th Field Battery will leave England on 12th November, arriving at Kurrachee on 8th December in the H. M. S. Euphrates.

The 53rd Field Battry will leave Kirkee on 5th November, arriving at Hyderabad on 3rd December, and march complete with horses, guns, &c., for embarkation in H. M. S. Canning, which sails on the 17th *idem*, and march to Hyderabad on 23rd November.

The 55th Field Battery will leave Kirkee on 13th November, arriving at Deesa on 10th January ; marching complete with horses, guns, &c., halting three days at Paldee to exchange transport with the 72nd Field Battery.

The 72nd Field Battery will leave Deesa on 31st October, arriving at Kirkee on 29th December, marching complete with horses, guns, &c., halting three days at Paldee to exchange transport with the 55th Field Batterty.

Garrison Artillery No. 3 Company Southern Division, R. A. will leave Bombay 1st February, arriving at Kurrachee on 3rd February, to embark in H. M. S. Canning, which sails on 1st February, 1891.

No. 5 Company, Southern Division will leave Aden on 1st October for Mandalay, arriving at Rangoon on 20th November, and embark at Aden in H. M. S. Canning which sails on 1st October for Bombay and thence by rail to Calcutta, under orders of the General Officer commanding the Bombay District, for embarkation in H. M. S. Clive, which sails on 16th November. Orders regarding the onward move from Rangoon will be issued by the Quarter-master, Madras Army.

No. 18 Company, Southern Division, from Kurrachee, to proceed to Rangoon, arriving on the 20th of November, and thence by rail to Calcutta, under orders of the General Officer Commanding the Sind District for embarkation in H. M. S. Clive, which sails on 16th November.

No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, will leave Rawal Pindee on 7th December, arriving at Bombay on 16th December, and thence proceed by rail to Bombay under orders of the Quarter-master-General in India ; and take over the camp equipage and tent lascars of the No. 3 Southern Division.

No. 21 Company Eastern Division will leave Madras about the 8th December, arriving at Bombay at the end of January, and proceed by rail to Poona under orders of the Quarter-master General, Madras Army, or on the termination of the manœuvres to proceed by rail to Bombay, under orders of the General Officer commanding the Poona District.

No. 5 Mountain Battery will leave Loralai on 29th January, arriving at Poona on 22nd February and march to Harnai by rail to Kurrachee for embarkation in H. M. S. Canning, which sails on 8th February and march from Bombay *via* route, on 11th February.

British Cavalry—7th Hussars—One squadron will leave Secunderabad on 2nd October, arriving at Mhow on 7th October ; the remainder following in a few days.

The 18th Hussars will leave Mhow on 8th September, the 3rd, on the 27th and 28th October, arriving at Muttra on 1st November.

NativeCavalry—1st Lancers—Head-quarters will leave Deesa on 10th October, arriving at Neemuch on 10th November by route march. One squadron will leave on 15th October, arriving on 16th November.

The 2nd Lancers will leave Nusseerabad and Neemuch on 16th and 31st October, arriving at Neemuch on 30th October and Poona on 24th December. The squadron at Nusseerabad to rejoin at head-quarters on arrival at Neemuch.

The White Regiment to march to Mhow and onward, and from Mhow to Poona ; to be under the orders of the General Officer commanding the Mhow District.

The 3rd Cavalry will leave Poona for Deesa and Rajkot on the termination of the manœuvres, and march to Deesa and Rajkot under instructions, which will be notified hereafter.

6th Cavalry (Jacob's Horse) will leave Jacobabad for Quetta (date not notified), and march to Quetta under orders of the General Officer commanding the Quetta District.

7th Cavalry Belooch Horse will march from Quetta to Jacobabad (date not notified).

The 1st Connaught Rangers will leave Deolali and Aden on 17th November, arriving at England on 14th December. The detachment at Deolali to proceed by rail to Bombay for embarkation in the troopship that will sail on 18th November.

The 2nd Liverpool Regiment will leave Dinapur for Aden on 17th November, arriving there on 25th November.

The 2nd Middlesex Regiment will leave Mhow and Indore on 12th February for Quetta, arriving at Kurrachee on 18th February and then march by rail to Bombay for embarkation in H. M. S. Canning which sails on the 16th February. On arrival at Kurrachee the Regiment will proceed by rail to Quetta.

The 2nd Durham Light Infantry will leave Quetta on 19th February arriving at Mhow on 28th February, and thence proceed by rail to Kurrachee under orders of the General Officer commanding the Quetta District for embarkation in the H.M.S. Canning which sails on the 23rd February. On arrival at Bombay they will proceed by rail to Mhow.

The 7th Bombay Infantry will leave Mhow on 14th October, arriving at Raipur and Sambalpur on 16th and 20th November, and thence march to Burhanpur on 14th October, where the Regiment will entrain and proceed by rail to Nagpur, arriving on the 25th, and march thence on the 27th *via* Madras route to Raipur. On its arrival at Raipur the two Companies will be railed to Sambalpur Road Station, marching thence to the cantonment, the remainder destined for Sambalpur to march from Raipur *via* Madras route.

The 12th Bombay Infantry will leave Quetta about 18th March, arriving at Kamptee about the 29th March, and thence proceed by rail to Kurrachee under orders of the General Officer commanding the Quetta District, for embarkation in H. M. S. Canning, which sails on 23rd March ; and on its arrival at Bombay to proceed, by rail, to Kamptee.

The 14th Bombay Infantry will leave Bhuj on 28th December, arriving at Deesa on 15th January on relief about 26th December, and march to Deesa.

The 16th Bombay Infantry will leave Raipur and Sambalpur to Bombay on 1st December, arriving at Aden on 10th December on relief companies at Sambalpur, to rejoin at head-quarters, moving by the Sambalpur route and proceed by rail. On its arrival at Raipur the whole regiment to proceed by rail to Bombay for embarkation in the H. M. S. Canning which sails on 2nd December, only 100 women, with families, are permitted to accompany to Aden ; the remainder to be sent to their homes at their own expense ; the camp equipage to accompany to Aden.

The 17th Bombay Infantry will leave Aden on 15th December, arriving at Bhuj on 26th December and embark at Aden in the H.M.S. Canning on 15th December. On its arrival at Mandvi the Regiment marches to Bhuj. The camp equipage now in its possession to accompany the regiment from Aden.

The 19th Bombay Infantry will leave Nasirabad on 12th October, arriving at Mhow on 13th November, and thence march to Mhow *via* routes.

The 20th Bombay Infantry will leave Deesa on 5th October, arriving on 13th November at head-quarters and four companies to proceed by rail to Nasirabad, entraining at Palanpur under orders. Regarding the remaining four companies it will be notified hereafter.

The 23rd Bombay Infantry will leave Kamptee on 12th March, arriving at Rajkot on 26th March, and thence travel by rail to Bombay under orders of the General Officer commanding the Nagpur District for embarkation in the H. M. S. Canning, which sails on 16th March.

DISMANTLING OF CHRIST CHURCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The dismantling of Christ Church, Sialkote, has been ordered.

TROOP SIDINGS.

At Peshawur the new troop sidings are to be laid out on the Fan System, for which ground near the City station has been taken up.

THE VICEROY AT KASHMIR.

The Viceregal party reached Srinagar on Saturday afternoon. About eight miles down the river at Purana Chauni the meeting between the Viceroy and the Maharaja took place. The Maharaja was in his State barge, accompanied by his principal officers, and the Resident, Colonel Prideaux, Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Captain Evans Gordon, Dr. Deane, Residency Surgeon, Mr. Logan, and others were with the Maharaja's party. The Viceroy with Sir Mortimer Durand and Staff received the Maharaja on the roof of his boat which was prepared for the purpose. The Maharaja after half-an-hour's conversation returned to his barge with Colonel Prideaux. A procession of boats was then formed and proceeded up the river to Srinagar, the Viceroy's boat heading the procession, followed by the Maharaja's barge, while Lady Lansdowne's boat and a long line of others moved slowly up the river to Srinigar. A guard-of-honour of the Kashmir Infantry was drawn up on the bank outside Srinagar, and saluted H. E. the Viceroy as he passed. Proceeding through the City, the procession was joined by a large number of smaller boats, making the scene very picturesque, lively, and striking, recalling somewhat a gala day at Venice. Large undemonstrative crowds assembled at various points on the banks. At the landing ghats were erected triumphal arches, and carriages were in waiting at the first landing stage to convey Lady Lansdowne and Ladies Evelyn and Beatrice FitzMaurice to the Residency. His Excellency alighted further up at the bridge of boats where, after taking leave of the Maharaja and his brothers, he proceeded to the Residency.

As his Excellency passed the Bari Parbut Fort *en route*, a royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired and repeated on his arrival at the Residency. A State banquet took place in the evening at Lal Mandir Palace. The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, Lady Evelyn FitzMaurice, Sir Mortimer Durand, and his Excellency's staff, accompanied by Raja Amar Singh, and Pundit Suraj Koul, the Financial Minister, left the Residency at seven o'clock and proceeded in a barge down the river. The buildings and ghats *en route* were illuminated and very effectively decorated, particularly the ghat at Lal Mandir. On arrival at Lal Mandir their Excellencies were received by the Maharaja, Colonel Prideaux and the principal State officials, while outside the Palace was drawn up a guard-of-honour of the Kashmir troops. About sixty ladies and gentlemen, visitors and residents of Kashmir, were assembled to receive their Excellencies. After introduction of the guests the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, and company adjourned to an ante room and were entertained with a *nauch* for about twenty minutes, in which appeared the three chief female singers in Kashmir, who were dressed most elaborately in jewels and *kinkob*. The banquet was held in the large hall of the Palace under the superintendance of Captain Evans-Gordon, and the arrangements were excellent in every respect, the table being laid out beautifully with Kashmir fruit and copper vases of elegant workmanship. The Maharaja came in after dinner and took his seat to the right of the Viceroy. Colonel Prideaux on behalf of the Maharaja then rose and proposed the health of the Queen, and after a brief pause gave a short speech, which he concluded by asking the company to join him cordially in drinking to their Excellencies's long life and happiness. The toast was heartily received. The Viceroy responded most cordially, thanking his Highness, and expressed the greatest pleasure realised in his visit which had been a long cherished wish. After dwelling largely on the beauties of Kashmir, the Maharaja's excellent receptions, &c., he found opportunity to declare that the object of his visit was to judge for himself of the evidence of the work done by the reformed administration, and at the same time, he pointedly urged the Maharaja, to "dispel once and for ever the mistaken idea that in its dealings with the Kashmir State the Government of India harbour, for a moment, any ulterior designs upon his rights or privileges." His Excellency concluded with his sincerest thanks to his Highness and the State Council for the manner in which they had received Lady Lansdowne and himself in the Kashmir State. His Excellency, resuming his seat amidst loud and continued applause, after a brief interval, proposed the health of his Highness, which was received with acclamation. The party then adjourned to the terrace, overlooking the river, to witness a brilliant display of fireworks.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

This alk thas the honour of being heard in some parts of America. I have put a question, as an Englishman, to any American who will take the trouble to answer it. The question is simply this : Does the average American always regard this country with a steady animosity ? I know that there are Americans and Americans. I do not expect to find the same mind in California as in Michigan, in Louisiana as in Connecticut. But this is a question which seems to admit of an answer. As shown by the press, by the pulpit, by books, by school teaching, by legislation of the States or of Congress, by the general and familiar conversation of the people among themselves, does the great Republic entertain any affection at all for the Mother Country ? For my own part, I confess that I do not see any proofs of friendliness or sympathy in American books or in the American press. I find Mr. Howells, for instance, always comparing American writers with English, and depreciating the latter. We never, on this side, trouble about comparing ourselves with Americans, and certainly do not depreciate them. Nor, again, does our Press snarl or bark at American institutions. If the Rupublic is hostile to Great Britain, why is it ? Certainly she has every reason, from a historical point of view, to be extremely friendly. We spent about a hundred millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives in driving out the French from North America. When they were gone, and not before, it became possible for the Colonies to assert their independence. They did so, and kicked us out, and never paid any part of the bill. Do they bear malice against us because they were victorious ?

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What we are accustomed to witness is the greatest friendliness between American visitors here and ourselves. They become honorary members of our clubs ; they manifest, when they are here, no kind of ill-feeling towards this country or its institutions ; they seem to like us ; we certainly like them ; if they have institutions differing from our own, why not, if they choose ? We, on our side, should find the constantly recurring Presidential election an intolerable nuisance ; we question whether our methods are not better than theirs as regards corruption, bribery, and venality. But, *enfin*, they are doubtless contented with their own arrangements. If we go over the water we are met with an equal friendliness everywhere, and a greater hospitality. Every one of us has American friends whom he loves. My dear friends, can it be that you hate us all the time ? Do you really pass Acts in the hope of ruining us ? Is a desire to see our humiliation always in the minds of all your politicians ?

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I have been reading a book extremely clever and very life-like. It should be presented as a lesson book to all rich men and to all who desire as the first thing in the world to become rich. The book is called *Cæsar's Column* ; it is a story, by Ignatius Donnelly, of the twentieth century. The upper classes, not an aristocracy of birth or of intellect, but of riches, have completely subjugated the rest of the people ; they have reduced them to a condition of abject and hopeless wretchedness. They give them the barest wage that will enable them to subsist ; they have got a strong police, repressive laws, and a strong army on their side ; they allow no meetings ; worst of all, they have got the press on their side. The rest you may learn for yourselves. It is the situation alone which I suggest for your consideration. Will a time ever come when rich men will be absolute masters ? If so, God help the world ! For then such a position as that described in this book would inevitably follow. I think we could get over the sweating and the repressive laws ; we should rise and trample them down, the thing which would kill the world and keep it dead would be the treason of the press. No freedom of speech, no freedom of meeting, no freedom of the press ! Think of what these things mean. And of all these three mighty forces in this new civilization of the nineteenth century, which is nothing short of the emancipation of man, by far the mightiest, has hitherto been the freedom of the press. If that were stopped, if without any laws to stop it, editors and publishers should sell themselves and their papers to the side which has the money so as to silence the side which has none, I believe that the situation described in this book would actually follow. The degradation of the press ; the venality of the press—there is no danger, of all the dangers which constantly threaten the advance of the world, which is so terrible as this—which would inflict such awful mischief upon the world.

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In speaking of School Readers the other day, I fortunately guarded myself by confessing that my knowledge of them was twelve years old. As to their value at that date there is but one thing to be said, and I have said it. It was also fortunate for me that I concluded by saying that "perhaps by this time all has changed." Greybeards who speak about things of the past should always be careful to remember that nothing stands still ; everything moves, if it is only backward. School Readers of that date could not move backward, because they had got as far back as they could go. Now I have before me two little books by Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster. One of them is called the *Citizen Reader*. It is in its one hundred and fiftieth thousand, which means that one hundred and fifty thousand children at least have learned from it and read in it. In other words, that one hundred and fifty thousand good Englishmen have been turned out into the world by means of it ; good men who know what is meant by the institutions that some of the demagogues ignorantly persuade them to pull down ; who know the duties and the responsibilities of their vote, and the meaning of the empire, the way in which we are governed, and the way in which we govern or should govern ourselves. The book is also full of attractive pictures and little stories. The second book, by the same author, is called the *Laws of Every-day Life*. This is in its thirtieth thousand, and should be taken after the *Citizen*. I hope that I shall not be accused of log-rolling if I venture to express my admiration of these little books. Certainly I have no shares in Cassell and Co., and I have not the honour of numbering Mr. Arnold Forster among my friends. There is a little book in French, called *Le Petit Citoyen*, whichmay have suggested the idea of the *Citizen* Readr to its author ; it is run on much the same lines and is equally instructive. Probably Mr. Forster ever heard of it. The same ideas constantly occur at the same time to men working in the same field.

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The first intentions of the Education Department contemplated the provision of tools and nothing else for after use. The children were to learn how to read, write, and spell. Thus equiped they were to go out into the world. If there was any spare time, they were to learn geography and a few other trifles. But spelling was the really big thing. You can examine in spelling, you see. They also went on the assumption that no trust was to be placed in the teachers, who were not to get their salaries till they had shown that they had kept up their average. Fany a master at Eton or Harrow having to show that he was keeping up his average before he got his cheque ! Presently we began to hear of other things—science, musical drill, singing. But, as yet, nobody understood that the most important thing in the world—that is, the constitutional world—is to transform an ignorant child into a responsible and intelligent citizen, to imbue him with his duty to his country, to make him a patriot in the best sense. The Germans, of course, have long since understood it. The American school histories present a spread eagle on every page. The French boys are taught the glory of France as soon as they can be taught anything. Our children alone have been taught nothing of the kind until the last few years. When one thinks of the awful loss of time in learning to spell, one groans and weeps. Spelling ! My friends, what earthly use is spelling to the man who never writes a letter ? I knew a working man who died the other day at the age of sixty. He told me once that although he always read his newspaper, he had quite forgotten how to write. He also said that he had never written a letter or anything but his signature (and that only once or twice) in his whole life. Suppose that man had learned, in the time devoted to spelling, lessons on his native country and his duties towards that country. Again, suppose a boy wants to write, then let him spell as badly as he pleases. It won't do him any harm. And remember one thing, if a boy cannot spell, he cannot become a clerk. Think of the happiness of being prevented from crowding into the worst paid, most hopeless, of all callings !

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This is a tale of the Metropolitan Police. It happened yesterday, that is to say, it is happening to-day and will happen again to-morrow. There are two sisters, one of them a widow between thirty and forty years of age, is a dressmaker in partnership with an unmarried woman of her own age. Both parties are beyond reproach or suspicion. The widow's sister, a much younger person, is housemaid to a lady living in a London suburb. She has been in the same place for six or seven years, and she enjoys the fullest confidence of her mistress. One unlucky evening, her master being away, she took a night out to see her sister, the widow above-mentioned. They went together to a music hall. The place was full ; they had to sit quite at the back ; the girl took off her hat and jacket and held them in her lap. On the bench before them sat a working man with his wife. The fellow kept getting up, going to the bar for a glass of beer and returning. According to the dressmaker he was already muzzy with beer, when he suddenly turned round and caught the girl by the wrist. "I've got you now," he said, "I've felt your hand in my pocket all the evening." A policeman was called and the girl was marched off to the nearest police station. Here the charge was entered and the girl was locked up for the night. Let us remark at this stage, one or two points. A policeman ought to know very well that a servant cannot possibly pick pockets : only those pickpockets who have been trained in that profession. Next what sort of pocket-picking was that with which the girl was charged ? The man had got a pocket placed behind the usual position for safety. Imagine this pocket, tightened by the curve of the figure and the attitude of sitting, and think of the absolute impossibility of even a trained pickpocket getting his fingers to the bottom of the pocket and extracting four shillings and sixpence in separate coins. No one could do it ; the thing is impossible ; yet this is what a girl, unskilled and untaught in the art of picking pockets, was charged with doing ; the working man said so. He said that he had had his pocket picked of four shillings and sixpence. Only two shillings, it is true, were found in the girl's purse when she was searched.

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Next, the impossibility of the crime being apparent to any person with the least power of reasoning, comes the question : Was it not possible to communicate by telegram with the girl's mistress ? Is there no telegraphic connexion between police offices ? A telegram would have instantly settled the question of her identity and presumable respectability, because, as I said before, pickpockets are trained and taught, not born, and servants, who may steal wine and beer and mutton, do not, and cannot, pick pockets. Or was it not possible for a policeman to go with the dressmaker to her house and establish at least her respectability ? Not at all. Not the least step was taken ; the girl was locked up in a beastly police cell, swarming with vermin, all the night. In the morning she was brought before the magistrate. She had simply lost her wits with terror and shame. She could only gasp—she could say nothing. Her sister going into the box also seems to have lost her head. The magistrate remanded the girl for a week and refused bail, unless to the tune of forty pounds. How on earth was a humble dressmaker to get forty pounds ? The working man was present to give evidence. He had felt the girl's fingers in his pocket ; he had lost four and six. Back went the girl to prison, no longer weeping, but dazed. Now again, there was plenty of time to prove the truth of the girl's assertion. A telegram, the despatch of a policeman to the girl's mistress, anything would have done it. The mere reasoning power of an intelligent man would have done it, as we have seen. The girl's master returned ; she was bailed out by him ; a solicitor was procured. When the girl was again brought up, the working man, observing the solicitor, remarked that he should "jack it up," and did, retiring from the court with [illegible]. The girl was not, therefore, placed in the dock, and went home with her friends. The solicitor has sent in a bill for six or seven pounds, I believe. That is a tidy pull for a servant. The working man and his wife are said to have received five shillings a day each as witnesses. The girl has had a shock that will be remembered all her life, and as to the intelligence and the humanity of all concerned I leave you, dear reader, to judge. For, as I have said twice already, if there is one thing more certain than another, no servant girl ever yet picked pockets, and still less would a servant girl try to poke her hands down to the bottom of a long and tight pocket to pick out coins. If I were that servant girl I would draw up the case briefly and present it at the police court and ask for that seven pounds out of the Poor Box.

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I have just heard of a haunted house which I am going to watch carefully. It has been standing vacant for some time, but was recently taken by a family. They began by complaining that they could not sleep at night. Noises were heard ; they seemed like footsteps ; a cold breath in their faces startled them into wakefulness. The father of the family said it was all nonsense ; he would not hear of such rubbish ; the family should put such things out of their minds. They prepared therefore to bear their sufferings and their terrors with a Spartan fortitude. Meantime the nervous condition of the girls became almost intolerable, and I know not what would have happened had not the father himself one morning, on coming down to breakfast, made an announcement. "We are going to leave this house to-day," he said, banging the table with his fist, "this very day." In an hour or two the vans came round, and the furniture went into safe keeping while the family removed to temporary lodgings. The house is now empty and the board is up. I am curious to learn what will happen when the next family moves in. And I am most anxious to find out what the old man saw.

SEA-SICKNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue (Aug. 29), I note a cure for sea-sickness. The experiment your correspondent tried successfully, has, I know, failed in numerous cases.

Charles Dickens advocated this—following the movement of the bow of the ship, with the eyes, in "the uncommercial traveller."

He also advised trying to hold a tumbler, nearly filled with water so that the water should remain unspilled. To obtain such a result would involve an immense amount of bodily exercise, if there was anything like rough weather.

There is a good preventive of sea-sickness in the new remedy "Halvina," prepared from the Indian "kreat." The secret of its success would appear to consist in its energetic action on the liver. It should be taken two or three days before embarkation, and a large amount of superfluous bile is thus got rid of. Evidence as to its wonderful efficacy is daily accumulating, and the press are unanimous in its favour. Your Messrs. Kemp and Co. keep "Halvina," I believe, which is fast taking the place of quinine as a tonic and restorative.—Yours, &c.,

G. YATES HUNTER,
(Retired) Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay Army.
48, Philbeach Gardens, S. W., Oct. 9.

The India Office, says the *Athenæum*, have just issued two useful publications, one a list of the principal Indian Government books and publications, and the other a list of the Indian maps on sale in England and India. The former is a really substantial catalogue, covering thirty-seven pages of closely printed foolscap, and embracing archæological, engineering, medical, and military works, gazetteers, economic and trade reports, legal, financial, and scientific works. Considering the number of, and importance attaching to, the very varied publications brought out by authority of the Indian Governments, the catalogue (which is issued grates is likely to meet a clear want among English readers interested in the East.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 24.

Last week a very interesting exhibition of needlework was held in the Main Girls' School here. These exhibitions, which are held every two or three years, were started in 1886 by Miss Little, the energetic superintendent of female education in the Kolhapur State.

In consequence of this lady's vigorous administration and the support accorded her by the Council, we may boast that female education is much more advanced in Kolhapur than in many other States of the same size.

For some years Miss Little had been sending out trained mistresses from the training class at head-quarters to work in the different schools in the district. The benefit of this system is apparent this year in a vast improvement in the taste and execution of most of the needle-work.

About 800 exhibits in all were sent in from all parts of the Southern Maratha Country with the exception of Mudhol.

A substantial prize was awarded to a beautifully worked *saree* from Gladinglaz ; but the judges had some difficulty in distinguishing between the merits of those from Ramdurg, Jamkhandi, and Sangli. Some *cholees* from Agra were much admired.

The plain work done in the Kolhapur schools was beyond praise, and many *ungrikas* were bought to be kept as specimens of what a needle and clever fingers might accomplish. It would take too long to tell of all the beautiful things to be seen in the show. Their Highnesses the Ranees contributed several pieces of lovely English work, such as cushions for chairs, table-cloths, &c. On the first day there was a *purdah* view, at which all the Ranees and many Bai Sahibs were present. Some of the ladies made many purchases and seemed most interested in being able to select and buy for themselves. The next day the exhibition was opened to the general public by H. H. the Maharaja who looked at every thing and bought literally. There were also present the Political Agent and many State officials. For the next two days the townsfolk freely awaited themselves of the privilege of seeing the exhibits. On the last day the Ranees again visited the school, and after a most appropriate and interesting speech in English (which was afterwards rendered in Marathi) by H. H. Sakwarbai Ranee Sahib, H. H. the Ranee Ahyliabai Sahib distributed prizes of over Rs. 300. The Karbharis of the S. M. States very kindly sent the school-mistresses to see the exhibition ; they were thus enabled to revisit their old school, where they received their training.

It was pleasant to see the meeting of perhaps thirty educated native women, many of them the bread-winners of their families.

DEWALEE AND WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ensuing Dewalee holidays commence on Friday, the 30th instant, and continue the following four days till Tuesday, the 3rd proximo. As the days on which it is customary with the Hindus to bathe between the hours of 2 and 6 a.m. every day are Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, I would request the waterworks authorities, on behalf of the Hindu community, to be good enough to make such arrangements for opening the pipes as would leave no cause for complaint. That the necessity of water to the Hindus on these days is great is indisputable, and that it enhances in the case of those having no wells to depend upon is, to say the least, serious. It has become a matter for usual complaint and despite the annual outcry through the English and leading vernacular papers the authorities concerned have turned a deaf ear. I may under these circumstances be allowed to invite, through your columns, the attention of such public-spirited energetic and true representatives of the rate-payers in the Corporation as the Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, Mr. Wacha, and others who will confer an everlasting favour on the Hindus by earnestly taking up this subject and doing the needful to remove, once for all, this longstanding crying evil.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. J.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile, Captain J. R. Pattison, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Portsmouth, which she left on the 30th ultimo, calling at Malta on 8th October, Port Said on 13th, and Suez on the 15th instant. She has brought the 6th Field Battery, R. A. ; 23rd Field Battery, R. A. ; 33rd Field Battery, R. A. ; and details consisting of 62 officers, 18 ladies, 8 officers' children, 1,093 men rank and file, 53 women and 60 children. She passed her Majesty's ward bound. During the voyage the following have come home:—Major Parton, 2nd West Yorkshire, died on the 15th instant from natural cause. The Crocodile experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col E F Cambier, R A
Surg Lieut-Col and Mrs A H Anthonisz, Med Staff
Major and Mrs G E Harley, and two children, 1st East Kent
Major and Mrs T J Sippings, 2nd York L I
Major C E Coffey, 33rd Field Batt, R A
Major A J Montgomery, 23rd Field Batt, R A
Surg-Capt C W Johnson, Med Staff
Surg-Capt and Mrs R E Molesworth, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs R H Mahon and child, R A
Capt H G Vialls, 2nd West Yorkshire
Capt Hon H W and Mrs Addington, 6th Field Batt, R A
Capt C H Hutchinson, 33rd Field Batt, R A
Capt R St C Lecky, 23rd Field Batt, R A
Capt T F Macan, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Lieut and Mrs H G Smith and child, 6th Field Batt, R A
Lieut G F Milne, R H A
Lieut D Arbuthnot, R H A
Lieut C B Levita, R H A
2nd Lieut N G Hibbert, R E
2nd Lieut W B Emery, 23rd Field Batt, R A
2nd Lieut W E R Dickson, R E
2nd Lieut W A Watts Jones, R E
2nd Lieut G Lubbock, R E
2nd Lieut B M M Todd Mercer, R E
2nd Lieut L W S Oldham, R E
2nd Lieut B U Hill, 2nd D C L Infy
2nd Lieut H C Sheppard 23rd Field Batt, R A
2nd Lieut W C Nicholson, Ind Staff Corps
2nd Lieut P K Lowes, 33rd Field Batt, R A
2nd Lieut F C Orman, 2nd D C L Infy
2nd Lieut J G Edwards, 2nd R I Irish
2nd Lieut G A Smyth, R A
2nd Lieut A C Boyd, R A
2nd Lieut S S Browne, R A
2nd Lieut L B S Christie, R A
2nd Lieut E W Plummer, R A
2nd Lieut D H McNeile, R A
2nd Lieut H B Mayne, R A
Lieut H Sargeaunt, 1st Cheshire
Lieut D L Malleby, R E
Lieut J B Scriven, 5th Lancers
Lieut W B R Sandys, 33rd Field Batt, R A
Lieut F C Owen, 23rd Field Batt, R A
Lieut C A Earle, 6th Field Batt, R A
Lieut R E Tayler, 6th Field Batt, R A
Surgn and Mrs F H Burton Brown, I M S
Surgn B C Oldham, I M S
Surgn J S S Lumsden, I M S
Surgn G H Frost, I M S
Surgn and Mrs G F W Ewens, I M S
Surgn H S Wood, I M S
Surgn J Entrican, I M S
Surgn W G G Pridmore, I M S
Surgn and Mrs C Donovan, I M S
Surgn D H McD Graves, I M S
Surgn S A E Dallas, I M S
Surgn C H L Palk, I M S
2nd Lieut T A Cubitt, R A
2nd Lieut J Druffield, R A
Lieut C M D Bruce R A
Lieut F E W Baker, 2 Wilts
Rev P C Tortin, Chaplain Dept
Mrs Battersby, and two children, Wife of Surg and Capt J Battersby Med Staff
Mrs Williams, Wife of Capt G A Williams, Ind Staff Corps
Mrs Hickman, Wife of Capt D W Hickman, Ind Staff Corps
Mrs Maynard and child, Wife of Surg T P Maynard, I M S
Mrs Richardson and child, Wife of Vety Surgeon, A E Richarson, A V Dept
Mrs Leader, Wife of Lieut H P Leader, 2nd Suffolk
Mrs Thornhill Wife of Lieut C B Thornhill, R A
Miss Walken, Sister of Capt Walker, R A

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr T Harris, B
Mr I de C Atkins, Bo CS
Col H C Wright, ISC
Col C T P Luxmore, ISC
Col V Rivaz, ISC
Lt-Col W F Tomkins, CIE, RE
Maj M C Brackenbury, RE
Maj C H P Christie, M
Capt J S Asbby, ISC
Lt Hon C G Bruce, 5th Goorkhas
Lt F J H Wynch, 37th B Inf
Lt F W H Cox, ISC
Surg C M Thompson, IMD
Surg C B Maitland, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J L Denniston, BCS, till April 10, 1892
Mr H Blair, B, 6 mos, MC
Mr R E Lambert, B 2 mos, MC
Mr G P Algie, B, 4 mos, MC
Mr G J Hogg, B, 2 mos
Mr J J Adler, Bo, 14 mos, MC
Col S B Home, ISC, 3 days
Lt-Col C E Harenc, ISC, till 15-1-92
Lt-Col L B Irwin, ISC, 105 days, PA
Capt W H D Rich, ISC, 1 day, PA
Capt R F Gartside Tipping, 9 days, PA
Lt A E Hatch, ISC, 5 days, MPA
Surg S T Avetoom, Bo, 6 mos, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J A C Skinner, BCS
Mr J S Armstrong, BCS
Mr G Adams, BCS
Mr H Farrer, BCS
Mr F E Rose' B
Rev C H Chard, B
Mr A H Davis, B
Mr W H Arnott, B
Mr E C B Thomson, B
Mr C L Sim, B
Mr J McLaughlin, B
Mr W H Weish, MCS
Mr C J Ussher, M
Mr C V McIvor, Bo
Mr W B S L Cameron, Bo
Col A T Fraser, MRE
Capt L G Clough Taylor, B
Capt J S E Western, ISC
Capt G H J Moore, ISC
Capt G A McCarthey, ISC
Capt A D Enriquez, ISC
Capt J H Jones, ISC
Capt R P Gartside Tipping, ISC
Lt H T Kenny, ISC
Lt H T H Hay, ISC
Lt D Beames, ISC
Lt P Malcolm, ISC
Lt L P Crocker, ISC
Lt Ivor Phillipps, ISC
Bgde-Surg S B Hunt, M
Surg-Maj A H Leapingwell, M

A curious religious movement has begun among the Meenas of Endlura-guda and other villages of Western Rajputana. Following the teachings of one Rajia of the Thori caste, they have joined one of the Hindu sects and pledged themselves to abstain from flesh, liquor and thieving.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 178,397 persons of British nationality, 93,451 foreigners, and 2,305 whose nationality was not distinguished. The total, 274,153, shows an increase of 19,848 emigrants, as compared with the corresponding nine months of last year.

A movement is on foot in Edinburgh to invite Mr. W. S. Caine, late M.P. for Barrow, to become the Gladstonian candidate for the representation of the Southern Division, in the room of Mr. Childers, who has announced his intention of retiring at the General Election. Mr. Caine is to speak in Edinburgh shortly ; but the meeting which he is to address was arranged before the announcement of Mr. Childers' retirement.

Mr. John Tenniel has an admirable cartoon in *Punch* this week, showing the Czar, with the new loan in his arms, on the road to India. Hard by a starving peasant, cap in hand, asks, "Is none of that for *me*, 'Little Father' ?" The writer of the verses wants to know whether the Czar is spending on "armaments aggressive" what might solace the 'black people' midst their dead ?" The answer is surely to be found in the order which has been issued that the money usualy spent on State balls is to be devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken population. At the same time *Mr. Punch* is undoubtedly justified in inquiring wherein is the end and what the purpose of this new loan ?

The following wills are announced, the personalty being indicated in each case :—The will of Dame Martha Eliza Crossley, of Hixton House, Lowestoft, £41,010 ; of Roger Alexander Jean, Duc de Beauffremont, £7,672 ; of Mr. James Cree, late of 34, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, and New Mexico, £76,000 ; of Mr. James Campbell, F.R.C.S.E., £30,000 ; of the Rev. John Pellew Gaze,

chapter is by Helen Mathers, the next by Justin H. McCarthy, a lady and a gentleman alternating chapter by chapter in the following order :—Mrs. Trollope, Conan Doyle, May Crommelin, F. C. Philips, "Rita," Joseph Hatton, Mrs. Lovett Cameron, Bram Stoker, Florence Marryat, Frank Danby, Mrs. Edward Kennard, Richard Dowling, Mrs. Hungerford, Arthur A'Beckett, Mrs. Macquoid G. Manville Fen, &c. The novel will be specially illustrated, and the first chapter will be published in the Christmas number of the *Gentlewoman*, the succeeding chapters appearing week by week.

THE new cruiser Tribune satisfactorily passed through her final trials in the North Sea on October 3. She proved capable of steaming twenty knots per hour under forced draught. The Admiralty have issued orders for her to leave Sheerness for Chatham Dockyard, to be armed and completed for commission. She is to be equipped with two six-inch breech-loaders, fifteen quick firing guns, and four torpedo tubes.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer writes through one of his secretaries in answer to a letter respecting the law relating to income tax, as follows :—"I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reply to your letter of the 18th inst., and to acquaint you that collectors of taxes are not required by law to deliver demand-notes, but merely to make demand for the taxes assessed. If, however, demand-note is not given in full, details of the charge must be given in full when payment is made. Taxes are payable on demand on the 1st of January in each year, and the collector having made one personal application for payment without effect, may distrain immediately and without further notice for the amount."

AN English expedition will start in a month's time for the Himalayas, under the leadership of Mr. W. M. Conway, a well-known Alpinist and author of a number of climbers' guides to the Alps..

THE Cabinets of Austria, Germany, and Italy, apparently in virtue of a common understanding, have replied to the recent Turkish Circular on the Dardanelles Question by simply acknowledging the receipt of the despatch. The British Cabinet has, according to Constantinople advices, not yet replied, but its answer is shortly expected. At the Porte it is believed that this will also be a simple acknowledgment.

THE Emperor of Austria was received at Vienna on Friday, 2nd inst., amidst signs of such cordial good-will as had not been shown since his silver wedding was celebrated. A reward of 10,000 florins has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at Rosenthal. The journey of the Austrian Emperor to Bohemia appears to have failed to achieve its purpose in reconciling the German and Czech inhabitants of that province.

MESSRS. METHUEN are about to publish a little volume, entitled. "The Imitation of Budha," by Mr. Ernest M. Bowden, to which a preface has been contributed by Sir Edwin Arnold. "The Imitation of Budha" is a collection of beautiful sentiments and moral maxims from Buddhist literature, the quotations being arranged for each day in the year.

W. H. ALLEN and Co.'s announcements include the following works :—"Events in the Taeping Rebellion, being reprints of MSS. copied by Gen. Gordon, C.B., in his own handwriting with monograph, introduction, and notes," by A. Egmont Hake (21s.) ; "The Great Buddhist Temple of Maha Bodhi at Gaya," by Sir Alexander Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Major-General Royal Engineers (Bengal), retired ; "The Life and Teachings of Mohammed ; or, The Spirit of Islam," by Syed Ameer Ali, M.A. C.I.E., barrister-at-law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal.

WITH the new year will come the first number of a new monthly periodical, the *Eastern and Western Review*, printed in English and Arabic, and containing at times articles in Persian and Turkish, all the contributions, however, being rendered into English. The object of this new venture, which will emanate from 21 and 22 Furnival-street, is to draw closer the bonds existing between Great Britain and her Indian Empire on application to the above address.

LORD WOLSELEY at the Curragh has a habit of turning up in unexpected places at unannounced times, and has already succeeded in spreading through the camp a conviction that it would be well to keep everything in apple-pie order, as no one can tell at what hour the General may turn up. He is, nevertheless, popular (according to the London letter of the *Liverpool Post*), more particularly with the young officers, who do not dislike the acceleration of pace introduced since he took command.

ON Saturday, 2nd inst., Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) gave birth to a Prince, which is Her Majesty's thirty-fourth grand-child and twelfth grandson. In the evening a bonfire was lighted on Craiggowan and a torchlight procession was formed on the hill in honour of the birth. Princess Beatrice and the infant Prince are progressing favourably.

IT is stated that the Admirally have sent orders to admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, directing him on the arrival of the war slop Espiegle at Devonport from the Pacific station to call on Commander A. C. Clarke for a full report of the circumstances under which he conveyed in his ship to Monte Video a large quantity of silver for ex-President Balmaceda, the captains of merchant vessels of all nations having refused the freight though tempted by offers of considerable remuneration. The Espiegle reached Plymouth on Tuesday. (6 inst.)

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS is dead. His name may not perhaps be familiar to all our readers ; but a pretty wide circle must be acquainted with it in connection with the man's strenuous and lifelong fight for what he considered his father's rights. Mr. Chalmers was convinced that it was his father, and not Sir Rowland Hill, who invented the adhesive postage-stamp. This conviction he missed no opportunity of impressing upon a doubting world. Mr. Chalmers died at his residence at Wimbledon on Saturday (3rd inst.) He leaves a wife and two daughters, both of whom are accomplished musicians.

A WASHINGTON telegram says President Harrison has written to Mr. Blaine, informing him that the United States was unable to accede to the request of Sir Julian Pauncefote to pardon a Chinaman, Chong Sam, who unlawfully entered Michigan from Canada. Orders were given, therefore, for his deportation to China. Chong Sam, however, obtained from the District Court at Michigan a reversal of the instructions ordering him to be returned to China, and is now at Toronto.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the New Guinea Company in Berlin, which announces that the Kaiser Wilhelm Plantation cannot be carried on owing to the bad situation chosen for the same by Herr Kindt, the director, and to the latter's ill-treatment of the natives. The German New Guinea Company, according to a *Times* telegram, advise their shareholders to exchange their shares for those of a new company now being formed there, to be called the Astrolabe Bay Company. This association will engage chiefly in tobacoo culture.

THE new Argentine financial projects, though necessarily of a somewhat disquieting nature, are not, it appears, so objectionable as has been alleged. The *Times* is informed that they involve (1) the issue of 50,000,000 dollars paper for the purpose of affording capital to the new Argentine Bank of the Nation, which is to take over the liquidation of the National Bank, the shares being eventually offered to the public, and the notes redeemed with the amount of the subscriptions ; (2) a moratorium of two years for gold debtors, who are, however, to pay interest in the meantime, with power to creditors to execute, notwithstanding the moratorium, provided they are willing to do so, receiving 2½ dollars in paper for 1 dollar in gold.

THE DEATH OF MR. PARNELL.

INTENSE excitement was created in London and Dublin on Wednesday, the 7th inst., by the announcement that Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., had died at Brighton at half-past eleven o'clock on the previous night. On the Thursday week the hon. member for Cork returned from Ireland to No. 10, Walsingham-terrace, Brighton, where he has been residing lately with Mrs. Parnell. He then appeared to be suffering from a severe chill, and on Friday he was compelled to take to his bed. On Sunday Dr. Jowers was sent for, and found Mr. Parnell suffering considerable pain from acute rheumatism. Mrs. Parnell was most assiduous in nursing her husband, but although everything was done to save his life, he died late on Tuesday night. It is believed that he was unconscious for several hours before his death, which occurred so unexpectedly that none of his relatives or personal friends were present. Mrs. Parnell, whose marriage only took place a few months ago, has been rendered prostrate by the blow that has fallen upon her.

Home and foreign telegrams indicate that the intelligence of the unexpected demise of Mr. Parnell has caused a profound sensation. In political circles in Great Britain and Ireland the event is regarded as likely to be followed by the speedy healing of the breach between the two sections of the Irish party. In London a meeting of the Irish National League, at their rooms in Chancery-lane, passed resolutions of condolence with the relatives, and made arrangements to send deputations to the funeral. Later in the evening, another meeting of the Central Branch was held. Deputations from various suburban branches were present, and a resolution of sympathy and condolence was passed. In the course of an interview on Wednesday Mr. Justin McCarthy said the Paris Fund was not quite £40,000, a small part having recently been withdrawn to meet registration expenses incurred last year. It was his impression that the French law as to trusts differed from that of England, and that application would have to be made to the Courts for the reconstitution of the trust now that he was the only trustee living.

A Dublin correspondent says that it is no exaggeration to say that no event in the recent history of Ireland, with one memorable exception, has created more excitement and surprise than the death of Mr. Parnell. Meetings, hastily convened, of both sections of the Irish party were held, but nothing was done beyond the despatch of a deputation from the Parnellite party to Brighton, to arrange for a public funeral. The Corporation were summoned to a special meeting for the following day. The *Evening Telegraph*, which formerly supported the hon. gentleman, and now opposes his party, appeared in mourning, and the *Evening Press*, the organ of Mr. McCarthy, headed a graceful tribute with the words, "Peace to his memory."

Abroad the declining political influence of the deceased appears to have been generally recognised, and the general opinion is that, with the removal of the former Irish leader, is destroyed the chief barrier to the unity of the party. In America confidence is expressed in Mr. Gladstone, and it is believed that the differences among the Home Rule party will now receive speedy and amicable settlement.

PRESS OPINION ON THE PROSPECT.

The death of Mr. Parnell (writes the *Times*) removes from the political stage one of the most remarkable figures of the century. Had it occurred only twelve months earlier we should have have had to add that it extinguished one of the most noteworthy forces in contemporary politics. Although the proceedings in the Divorce Court were the ostensible cause of the revolt against his authority, nothing in the many obscurities that surround his career is more obscure than the real character of that movement. Whether in Ireland or in the House of Commons, he was quick to note and keen to trade upon all the weaknesses and vices of humanity, but for men and women, whether his own immediate colleagues or the peasants who served as counters in his game, he had nothing but the frigid apathy and contempt which traffic in the baser impulses of man is so well fitted to inspire. That with a character so essentially repellent he succeeded in inspiring actual enthusiasm is, perhaps, the highest evidence that could be desired of the greatness of his intellectual ability. He had no ideas of a constructive kind and no beneficent originality—in fact, none of the endowments that spring from the moral side of man's nature. But he had in a high degree strength of will, tenacity of purpose, and practical faculty for using vulgar tools.

The *Standard*, remarking that there was something after all in common in the death of Mr. Parnell and that of Mr. W. H. Smith, says Mr. Smith expired a martyr to duty ; and Mr. Parnell succumbed to his intrepid and indefatigable maintenance of a struggle which he identified in duty. Mr. Parnell has passed away in a manner and at a moment the most favourable to his own reputation. His death will revive in thousands of Irish breasts the sentiment of fond fidelity with which he was regarded till he quarrelled with the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, and which he did not altogether lose even when spiritual pressure and political expediency caused him to be abandoned by the majority of those who had been his humblest followers. His political abilities, which were very great, were as amply displayed as they were fully recognised in Parliament ; but as he advanced in popularity and power, he confirmed the general belief that he was one of those men who look upon the end as justifying the means, and who shrink less even from crooked ways than from open violence in order to further their purpose. At first sight, it might appear as though the Opposition and the cause of a Separate Parliament for Ireland would be greatly benefited by Mr. Parnell's disappearance. But so long as there were Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites in Ireland, the Anti-Parnellites were forced, in self-defence, to maintain the appearance of united councils and perfect amity among themselves. The death of the Leader with whom they had quarrelled removes this restraining motive.

To the Home Rulers of the two contending sections, to the Irish loyalists of the North, to the English Gladstonians and the English Unionists, the removal of Mr. Parnell from the political scene is an event (says the *Daily Telegraph*) of the most widely diverging import. The whole conditions of the struggle to which the dead man devoted his life will be altered, if not transformed, by his disappearance. There will be a re-arrangement of parties, re-consideration of strategical plans, perhaps even revision of politics. Whatever may be the ultimate result of his loss, its immediate effect in Ireland can hardly fail to be one of reaction in his favour.

The *Daily News* says : The sudden and quite unexpected death of Mr. Parnell removes from the political field one of the greatest public figures of our time. If he had died two years ago, he would have bequeathed to our modern political history the memory of a career almost unique in the perfection of its triumph. He had fought the whole English Parliament for more than a dozen years, and he had triumphed in the end. He had bore down opposition ; he had outlived hatred ; he had crushed calumny ; he had made his enemies his footstool. He was not, however, graced so far by fortune. He outlived his triumph, and we say with sincere regret he outlived his reputation. It would be unjust, it would be cruel, it would be wanton, to deny to him the possession of a genuine patriotic inspiration. His purpose was to compel the English public to listen to the claim of Ireland for Home Rule. He obtained a hearing, and he won his cause. His death does not diminish in the slightest degree or delay for one instant the chances of Home Rule. The man is gone, but the principle and the cause remain.

The Dublin *Irish Times* (Conservative) says : No doubt a fresh effort will be made to reconcile the two sections of the party over the grave of Mr. Parnell. The prospects of success are not great. The fate of the Irish parties, both of them, is now in English keeping, and the pressure upon the heads of the alliance to speak out in an honest way is likely enough to become henceforth every day more urgent and harder to evade.

The *Freemans Journal* (Anti-Parnellite) claims, in the name of the Irish nation, that a great effort should be made to close, with the death of Mr. Parnell, the sad history of the last few weary months of fratricidal strife.

The *Dublin Evening Press* (A.P.) says :—Mr. Parnell's death is a terrible lesson to those who sought that the Irish nation should take his life as the lease of Ireland's safety. We cannot forget, even in this moment, that they calculated callously on the death of Mr. Justin McCarthy to place him in possession of the Paris funds. Parnell is dead, but Ireland lives.

United Ireland (P.) publishes a long leader under the heading "Done to Death." In the course of it the Nationalists are accused of having upon them the responsibility of Mr. Parnell's death. The article proceeds as follows :—"Aye, and we can promise furthermore that these same men, now that the hand of traitors has rendered it impossible for them to remain true to his personal leadership, will, with the help of God, remain true to his trust, or the cause will go. Parnell was our eye, our intellect ; but, dead or alive, his teachings must live and bear fruit, and at last blossom into Irish liberty. The men who have followed him for ten months will not change their opinions because the leader is dead, but will fight his cause more stubbornly, and oppose with all the more earnestness and energy the men who sold him to his enemies, and gave into the hands of an English statesman the cause handed down to them by thirty generations of their forefathers."

The Belfast *Northern Whig* (U.) says that Parnellism cannot very well survive Mr. Parnell.

The *Belfast News Letter* (C.) says the dictatorial power Mr. Parnell once wielded had been transferred before his death to other and more implacable hands—the hands of the Irish priests.

THE DEATH OF MR. W. H. SMITH.

THE Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, died at Walmer Castle at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (Oct. 6). Mr. Smith was seized with serious illness on July 12. Since then he had never entirely thrown off the attacks of gout, which were associated with a profound anæmic state, causing great anxiety. He arrived at Walmer Castle on August 20, so weak and prostrate that he had to be carried bodily from the railway carriage to his private carriage while lying in a recumbent position. He had to remain in this position throughout his illness at the Castle. Although he had of late improved in his general health, he was very weak, and, as a matter of fact, had to be carried to the boat when he went for his cruise, and was hoisted by a derrick into the steamer. At the time of Mr. Smith's death only his wife and daughter, Mrs. Codrington, were at the Castle, the remainder of his relatives having left owing to the improvement which, until last Friday, was manifest in his condition. On that day he went out in his yacht and cruised about the Goodwins. A strong easterly breeze was blowing at the time, and there is no doubt that he caught a chill, for upon his return to the Castle, symptoms of the gout manifested themselves, and he quietly passed away at three o'clock, as stated, the gout having, it is understood, reached his heart. Intelligence of the sad event was despatched to the Queen at Balmoral, to Lord Salisbury in the South of France, and to other members of the Cabinet.

Telegrams of condolence have been arriving at Walmer Castle since Tuesday from all parts of the country, among them messages from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and other members of Parliament of all shades of political life, testifying to the esteem with which his colleagues and his political opponents personally regarded the deceased statesman. Many public bodies have also, by resolution, placed upon record the high regard in which the hon. gentleman was held. It has been arranged that the funeral of Mr. W. H. Smith shall take place tomorrow (Saturday) at Hambledon, where he worshipped when in residence at Henley. The ceremony will be as private as possible. At the same time a service will, it is believed, be held in London.

In the Court Circular issued on Wednesday the following passage appears :—"Her Majesty received this (Tuesday) afternoon with the truest concern the news of the sudden death of Mr. W. H. Smith, for whom the Queen entertained the highest regard and esteem, and whose loss to the country and herself she most deeply mourns."

The Marquis of Salisbury telegraphed to Walmer Castle asking the date and arrangements fixed for the funeral, with the intention of returing to England to attend the obsequies.

Mr. Gladstone telegraphed :—"Mrs. Gladstone and I received with grief the news of Mr. Smith's death, and shall long retain the recollections of this kindly nature, his fine qualties, and his distinguished devotion to the public service."

The *Times* says that in Mr. Smith's administrative career at the Treasury, at the War Office, and at the Admiralty, his perfect simplicity of aim and his very real business ability won him a success that is often denied to more brilliant men. In his different offices, and in the House of Commons, those features of his character were always present to the persons with whom he had to deal, and they never failed of their effect. The country can hardly over-estimate what it owes to that quiet, unpretending honesty in affairs, to that conciliatory temper, and to that gift of at once smoothing down differences among friends and disarming the wrath of opponents.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

GENERAL BOULANGER was buried at Brussels on Saturday afternoon (Oct. 3). The funeral cortege was timed to leave the Rue Montoyer at half-past three o'clock, but long before that hour an unruly crowd began to collect in the street and neighbourhood. The central hall, the house had been converted chapel, and the friends and sympathisers of the deceased passed in procession before the catafalque on which the coffin was placed. As the visitors and various deputations arrived they were received by the nephews of the General. Altogether some twenty Deputies were present, all of whom wore their scarves of office. The other mourners knelt before the catafalque. They included the relatives both of the deceased and of the late Mdme. de Bonnemain.

The funeral car reached the hotel at about three o'clock, and the work of placing the wreaths on the hearse was at once commenced. The coffin was not placed on the car before four o'clock. The late General's nephews and MM. Deroulede and Barbier walked immediately behind the coffin. The carriages which took part in the funeral procession numbered about twenty. Shortly before the coffin was brought out fresh disturbances occurred among the crowd. For the better preservation of order, a detachment of gendarmes arrived at about half-past three, and their advent was the signal for renewed uproar. The lines were again broken, and the space in front of the hotel was invaded by a tumultuous throng, through which the procession advanced with great difficulty. The route was lined with sightseers. The cemetery was strongly guarded by police and gendarmes. As the procession arrived, a most determined rush was made for the gates by the crowd, and the police were scattered in all directions, one constable being severely injured. The crowd having been repulsed, the procession entered, and the burial took place in silence. The coffin was lowered into the vault, and the mourners and friends threw in a handful of earth as they took their last farewel. Mdlle. Boulanger arrived at Brussels on Sunday from Versailles, bringing with her a wreath of white flowers, which she placed upon her father's grave. The most notable of the wreaths laid upon the coffin was that sent by the officers who left Saint Cyr with him. It bore the inscription, "To their deeply regretted comrade, from his friends of the Crimea and of Sebastopol."

MANIFESTO BY BOULANGIST DEPUTIES.

A private meeting of the late General's supporters was held on Saturday night at the Hotel Mengel, when the following manifesto was drawn up :—In face of the grievous loss which we have sustained in the person of General Boulanger, we, who remained faithful up to the last hour to his friendship and to his Republican and Democratic policy, consider it our duty to declare that, being Republicans and advocates of social reforms when we accepted the late General as our political chief, we still adhere, on the morrow of his death, to the principles of which he never ceased to be the representative. Desiring, in the interests of our country and of democracy, to bring about a union between all who wish for the regeneration and greatness of the one and the expansion of the other, we intend to continue against the proscribers of General Boulanger, who brought about his death, the same struggle as before, with the aid of all who pursue the same patriotic and social objects, and who, like us, inscribe upon their programme the suppression of "parliamentarism" and the triumph of the national sovereignty in a republic created by the people and for the people. The manifesto bears fourteen signatures, among which, however, that of M. Derouled does not appear.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

THE distress in Russia is rapidly and seriously increasing. Thousands of Russian peasants are reported to be dying from famine in the country around Baku. The peasants in many districts are eating weeds, and a piece of the hard black bread made from such materials has been exhibited in the Cathedral of Kazan. The ryeworm has appeared, and threatens in some places to destroy the winter crops now showing above ground. An outcry has arisen in St. Petersburg against the moneyed classes, who are charged with keeping back grain in the expectation that its value will rise still higher. The Czar, however has directed that there shall be no State balls this year, and the money usually spent upon them is to be paid into the famine fund, and His Majesty's example has, it is said, been followed by all classes of society in Russia. According to the *Grashdanin*, the officers of several regiments of the Guards have determined not to drink champagne. Collections are being made every Sunday and feast-day.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that 20,000,000 roubles has been spent for corn to sow for the next year's crop in the provinces affected by the scarcity, and that a further 100,000,000 roubles is required for the food of the destitute.

THE PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY IN ENGLAND.

THE *Daily Graphic* of the 3rd October gave a portrait group of the Parsee ladies and gentlemen who celebrated the Zoroastrian New Year's Day by a festival at Skindle's Hotel, Maidenhead. The portraits of several well known members of the community are to be found in the group, prominent amongst them being Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. The picture is taken from a photograph by Mr. B. R. Bomanji, of Bombay. Mr. Bhownuggree contributed the following interesting article on the day's proceedings :—

The members of the Parsee community (followers of Zoroaster) at present residing in this country celebrated their last New Year's Day, which fell on September, 17th in a pleasant way near Maidenhead. At the banquet with which the festival ended a number of toasts were proposed and speeches made, which were remarkable for the sentiments of devotion and friendship to the throne and people of Great Britain which they expressed. They echoed and emphasised the feeling of staunch attachment to the English race, of which the Parsees have always given signal proof ever since the establishment of British rule in India. Both on account of these utterances, as well of the opportunity it gave to all the members of the community residing in England of coming together and thus strengthening the bonds of unity and fraternity in which they, as a distinct race and nationality, always take a pride and pleasure, the observance of the holiday had a special significance.

THE NAME OF THE DAY.

The name of the festival thus commemorated is, in popular Parsee parlance, the Pateti. It is a moot point whether this is the correct nomenclature of the day. For it is contended by some linguists that in so far as it means a day for repentance, when it is enjoyed that prayers should be offered up for the remission of the sins of the expiring year, the name ought properly to belong to the preceding day, being the last of the year, which is now known as "Nouvoz," or New Day, and that the latter name ought to be transferred to the New Year's Day. This contention is supported by the manner in which the Parsees observe the two days, the last day of the year being given up to prayers, and the first of the New Year to festivity. In his "History of the Parsees," that eminent Parsee gentleman, Mr. Dosobhoy Framjee, C.S.I., describes the observance of the New Year's Day in these words :—

"On this day the Zoroastrian rises earlier than usual, makes ablutions, sometimes even undergoes the ceremony of purification—called the Nahan ceremony—dresses himself in new clothes, and offers prayers imploring the mercy of Ahura Mazda (The Almighty), and beseeching the Divine blessing upon himself and his family. . . . His prayers over, he offers alms to the poor priests and indigent people. The rest of the day is spent in enjoyment with the other members of the family. On this day visits of New Year's congratulations are paid and received."

THE "DOSLA."

The ten days preceding the Pateti have a special religious significance for the Parsees. They are known as the "Dosla" period, during which various religious exercises are performed in pious memory of departed relations and friends. For the orthodox Parsee this is a season of great sanctity, and it is in keeping with the strong religious fervour of the race that through all changes of domicile and vicissitudes of life to which they have submitted for centuries ever since they left their fatherland of Persia, they have observed almost intact this sacred portion of the Zoroastrian year with all its religious and philosophic environments. They are days of prayer and abstinence, of the exercise of pious thought, word, and deed, so well expressed by the chief among all their religious commandments—namely, *manashni, gavashni, kunashni* ; and even the younger generations of them become imbued with the religious enthusiasm of their elders during these days to an extent which is refreshing to those who advocate belief in religion as the soundest basis on which the national spirit of a race can be maintained. The Zoroastrian Calendar is full of religious events, every day in the twelve months of thirty days each, and five days over at the end of the months, as well as the months themselves, having special names with distinct religious signification.

THE RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION.

Within the limits of a short article like this, it is impossible to enter into a detailed description of these matters, but it is interesting to note that most of the religious obligations pertaining to the sacred days and to the manner of observing them have a similarity to rites and ceremonies contained in the books of the Old Testament, notably the book of Leviticus. Comparison between the rites of these two great religious systems has always been a most interesting study for the theological scholar ; and while we may be content to leave the research and exposition thereof to the learned men of both persuasions, it may be safely assumed that the devotion and attachment of the Parsee to the English are based on those common traditions and modes of life and similarity of sentiments and feelings which it seems to me must have their root in a more or less remote identical sphere of religious ideas.

DYNAMITE IN WARFARE.

LIEUT. GRAYDON, late of the United States Navy has now perfected a very effective gas-producing agent which, as it requires neither steam boilers, valves, pipes, or connections, will entirely supersede pneumatic dynamite guns at half the price. This new gas-propelling agent is made of different grades distinguishable by its colour, and a recorded accelerating pressure from 500lb. to 10,000lb. the square inch. The dynamite projector, being simply the gun proper of the projectiles, will make them adaptable to war ships, torpedo boats, and harbour defence vessels, for fortresses, siege operations, or to accompany moving armies.

Some experiments with the Snyder dynamite projectile were carried out on Oct. 5 near Aberdare, South Wales. The invention has for some time past (the *Times* says) been very keenly watched by the several continental as well as by the home authorities. At the invitation of the Snyder company the trials were witnessed by experts in naval and military matters from all the European nations. One of the great features of the invention is that the shell can be fired from either a breechloading or a muzzleloading, rifled or a smooth bore gun. For the experiments of Monday, one Blakeney obsolete rifled cast-iron muzzleloading gun having a 7in. bore, and one 6in. Armstrong breechloading rifled gun, were used. The targets fired at were five in number, consisting of from 3in. to 6in. best rolled iron plates from a condemned battleship, backed by teak beams bolted together and strengthened by iron bands, the spaces between being filled in with loose earth and stones. The projectile is of conical shape, 2ft. in length, loaded with nitro-glycerine in a gelatinised form. For the purpose of avoiding the premature explosion of the nitro-glycerine during the firing process an India-rubber buffer is inserted between the charge and the projectile. The first round was fired from the old 7in. gun, and the projectile struck the ground about ten yards in front of No. 2 target, ricochetted, and hit a beam of timber on which the target rested, splintering it to match wood. Round No. 2 from the Armstrong gun missed the object and buried itself in the hill which surrounded the firing ground, no explosion taking place. In both cases the missile left the gun without causing it any injury, and the recoil was less than that from a shell charged with guncotton or gunpowder. In the second series of rounds the shell from the old gun also missed the target. The missile from the Armstrong gun, however, struck the bullseye of the target, bending it from the outward to the centre about 3 in. The oak beams behind were in many cases split, and the bands and the bolts sprung from their positions. The indent in the plate where the point of the projectile struck the object was three-fourths of an inch deep. The result of the remaining rounds was of a similar nature. The effects of the explosions were not so marked as had been expected, but the inventor assured the officials that it would be dangerous for him to demonstrate practically to them the results which would follow from the employment of a full service charge. Some of the experts expressed their opinion that the explosion of the projectile occurred too soon after impact with the object to allow of the full effect. The inventor advocates the application of this system of projectiles to field artillery. A 20-pounder gun planting a couple of shells into a column of men would, he says, kill outright a large number, while those left living would be literally paralysed from the concussion and placed hors de combat. The advantages appear to be that no change in the service pattern of the gun is required ; that no alteration in the charge of powder or in the method of loading or firing is required in any description of ordnance ; that the recoil on firing and the strain on the gun are very greatly diminished; and that the projectiles can be employed for clearing a channel of fixed mines or stationary submarine torpedoes as they may be exploded at any pre-determined depth or after reaching the bottom. In either case the shock caused by their explosion will clear a safe passage for a vessel.

MR. GLADSTONE AND EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of 4000 persons in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle, on Oct. 2. He began by predicting victory for the Liberal party at the polls and stated that when in power they would have an enormous amount of arrears of work to do. He believed in shortened Parliaments and the readjustment of taxation, and in economy. Saving had, he acknowledged, been effected with regard to the National Debt ; but all that saving, and more, had gone in increased naval and military expenditure. As to the foreign policy of the present Government Liberals approved it because they believed it to be the reverse of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. He expressed the hope that England would speedily leave Egypt. He said that the trouble there was all owing to engagements contracted by a previous Tory Government.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S OPINION.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes to the *Times* :—As the date of the General Election draws near, and there seems a possibility of the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, all the enemies of England begin to wake and stir themselves. From the banks of the Nile to the snowy wastes of the Pamir we can hear the whisper of conspirators and the hum of preparation. The time, they believe, is coming when they may again plunder and insult England with impunity. In their happy dreams they see the restoration of the grand old weathercock, who has been consistent in nothing but in betraying the interests of the country. In what quarter of the world has he not abandoned the rights and claims of England and covered Englishmen with shame and confusion ; in what gutter has he not trailed the national flag?

Let us hope that the enemies of England may be disappointed, and that the lions will have to find their prey elsewhere. It certainly seems incredible that any community of sane persons should replace in power the man who has done them such serious injury ; but we know his army, officers, rank and file too well to except much from their intelligence. It will be sufficient if all loyal and reasonable Englishmen, who respect themselves and their country, unite to cast out the fetish worship which oppresses the political life of England.

In Mr. Gladstone's vague programme to the soi-disant Liberal party there is only one point which I desire to notice here. The well-known stock-in-trade of the political cheap Jack may be disregarded, and we can afford to smile as the shouting mob of time-servers and turncoats carries past the poor, dilapidated effigy of Home Rule, like a disjointed Guy Fawkes, stuffed with straw. But the evacuation of Egypt which Mr. Gladstone urges the Tory party to at once prepare for, pending his own advent to power, is quite another matter. Mr. Morley a fortnight ago, at Cambridge, spoke in the same sense ; and the policy is worthy of the statesman who supported the proposal to make India bankrupt by sweeping away five millions of opium revenue. But we might suppose that Mr. Gladstone would, for very shame, leave Egypt alone. It was his Government that bombarded Alexandria and occupied the country with a British army. It was he who lured Gordon to Khartoum and abandoned him to destruction ; it was his policy which, too late, moistened the sands of the desert with the life-blood of so many gallant Englishmen. He might, at least, be content to allow England to gather so much of a fair and righteous harvest as she can, at the price of so much shame and sorrow.

The administration of Egypt by Englishmen has been the most conspicuous success of the generation, and there is nothing which has done us more honour in the eyes of Europe. It has demonstrated that the qualities which have won for us so large a share of the earth have in no way lost their force, and that, if we govern, it is because we know how to govern wisely. Why, then, should we leave Egypt, with our work half done, for no other reason than that Mr. Gladstone is jealous of the success of Lord Salisbury where he had himself signally failed ? The talk of diplomatic complications is nonsense, which deceives no one. There need be no more complications in Egypt than in Tunis, which was quite as integral a portion of the Turkish Empire, and which the French should equally evacuate. No one would gain by our leaving Egypt, but those who desire to see England weak. It is not understood by the public how entirely the prosperity of Egypt is due to Englishmen, and how suddenly and inevitably it would collapse were our influence withdrawn. It is English officers who have made the Egyptian army a creditable fighting machine, in the same way as they have made Indian troops able to hold their own against a European army. But without English officers the army would lose all its value. There are no Egyptian officers to take their place ; none even equal to the non-commissioned native officers in Indian regiments. It is the same with all the departments. An Egyptian may be the figurehead and the nominal authority ; but behind him stands, always and everywhere, an Englishman, who is responsible that the administrative machinery works smoothly. Does anyone imagine that the methods of centuries are unlearned in a few years, and that Oriental rulers can at once forget their traditions of corruption and oppression ? Let the history of the native States of India teach him the contrary. Without English control Egypt would at once sink back into the slough out of which we have so painfully raised her, and some other nation would be compelled to take the place which we had so cowardly abandoned. It is not in this generation that we can safely talk of the evacuation of Egypt.

Whom should we benefit by our departure ? Not the Egyptian people, who enjoy the only liberty they have seen since the days of the Pharaohs ; nor the European bondholders, nor the English, who at last hold the necessary dominating position on the road to India. Many things have happened since Mr. Gladstone bombarded Alexandria and then tried to run away. Our Indian frontiers are much nearer to Russia, and the necessity for our holding the Suez Canal is ever more pressing. As to France, what gratitude is gained by giving, whether to a nation or a beggar ? Our chief enemies are those who owe us most. Surrender is the sure title to contempt. The primitive law of force is still as supreme as ever :—

> The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power
> And they should keep who can.

It is necessary that English voters and Parliamentary candidates should make up their minds on this question, which Mr. Gladstone is trying to insert in the Liberal programme, although no sincere Liberals can conscientiously follow him. Mr. Gladstone's intellectual powers are failing, as his speech at Newcastle, hardly above the level of a schoolboy's holiday task, abundantly shows. But his power for doing injury to his country is still considerable. Sir William Harcourt has been abusing Mr. Dicey for suggesting that Mr. Gladstone is not immortal. But surely, we, who are not fetish worshippers, and who stand outside the circle dominated by the great medicine man may suggest that no disagreeable things last for ever. Life would otherwise be intolerable. Epidemics and disasters, the cholera, the influenza, even Sir William Harcourt himself, are only temporary calamities, and the time must come when the political sky will clear, and Englishmen will recognise that he is the true statesman who guards and maintains the possessions of his country, and not he who abandons them to rivals and enemies.

THE FRENCH AND MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—As might well have been expected, Mr. Gladstone's allusions to Egypt, in his speech at Newcastle, have given rise to a good deal of jubilation here, it being confidently anticipated on this side of the Channel that he will triumph at the next elections. Not long ago several politicians rather damped the spirits of those of their fellow-countrymen who take an interest in the question by arguing that Mr. Gladstone's return to office would not lead to any marked change in England's attitude. But Mr. Morley's address, followed by the declarations of the ex-Premier, has revived many hopes, it being assumed that we are now within measurable distance of another exodus from the banks of the Nile.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—F W R Jose, G C Nicolson, and P R T Brown (probationary) to Serapis (Oct. 2).

Fleet Paymasters—W B Ramsey, to Serapis.

THE exodus from Simla this year, so far as regards travellers journeying southwards, cannot be carried out with much comfort unless a halt is made at Solon, Dharampore or Kalka. The Calcutta mail from the Punjab is so timed that the connecting train from Kalka has to start at 11-22 a.m. In order to catch this the traveller by tonga must leave Simla at 3 a.m., an hour which gives the maximum of discomfort in the hills in autumn. If he elects to break his joutney he can start at 1 or 2 p.m. and stay for the night at one of the three halting-places mentioned above. It is to be hoped that next autumn the speed on the Delhi-Kalka will be such as to permit of the journey down hill made in the one day, though even then the hour of starting will probably have to be five o'clock in the morning.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

THE correspondent of the *Times* wrote from St. Petersburg on Oct. 2 :—

The Afghan frontier region of Russian Transcaspia has now for some little time ceased to attract the same lively interest which it formerly excited. Scarcely anything more is heard from that part of the Russo-Afghan boundary on the road to Herat which for several years, and until very recently, continued to monopolise the attention of the public as regards Central Asia. On the other hand, the other frontier zone, that of the Upper Oxus, which was previously neglected in spite of every attempt to point out its possible dangers, has suddenly sprung into prominence. The news of the Russian expedition in the Little Pamir, and the refusal of its leaders to allow Lieutenant Davison to enter that region, is naturally the cause of curiosity on the subject of Russia's doings in Central Asia being so exclusively turned in that direction.

The incident in the Pamir proves that the Russian claim, unofficially put forward last winter, is not a mere theory or journalist argument. I repeatedly predicted future surprises in those little known frontier regions of northern and north-eastern Afghanistan at the time when so much jubilation was expressed over the final delimitation of the north-western boundary. When Sir West Ridgway at last succeeded in obtaining a settlement of the latter the result was hailed as though no more frontier disputes on account of Afghanistan could ever possibly arise, or, at least, not for many years to come.

During Sir Edward Thornton's tenure of office as Ambassador at St. Petersburg the Russian Foreign Office proposed the demarcation of the frontiers of Afghanistan in their entirety. This proposition included not only the boundary on the north-west, to which the Russians in the Trancaspian had already crept up so closely, but also the frontiers, if any could be said to exist, on the north and north-eastern parts of Abdul Rahman's dominions. In those parts Russian scientific exploring parties with large Cossack escorts, and with well-defined political objects in view, had hardly yet made their appearance. The British Government, however, considered that affairs on the north and north-east of Afghanistan were not then ripe for an Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission. Official and public attention was, therefore, concentrated solely upon the north-western part of the frontier where a boundary commission eventually stuck up a line of frontier posts across the desert in front of the gates of Herat.

Meanwhile, according to Russian views, the affairs of the unknown north and north-eastern sections of Afghan border countries were placed in the best way

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE *Daily News* writes :—The officers of the Indian Staff Corps appear to be fully determined that, as the India Office has refused to listen to their grievances, the House of Commons shall hear of them. They form a large body, numbering some 2,400 in all, they know what they want, and, if they choose to stand by one another in this threatened protest of theirs, they will succeed in compelling public attention. The pith of their long-standing grievance is that because the rate of promotion is faster in the British service than in native regiments, the Staff Corps officers—that is to say English officers of native regiments—are constantly superseded by officers of British regiments who are much inferior to them in years and experience. That officers from British regiments should supersede Indian Staff Corps officers of longer service and more acquaintance with the country, people, and languages is one of the curiosities of military service in the East. But, in justice to the framers of the existing regulations, it must be bourne in mind that they did not, in fact could not, foresee the comparative increase in the rate of promotion in the English grades. As matters now stand, a young subaltern joining the Indian Staff Corps will not—unless fortune favour him—become a captain before eleven years' service, a major before twenty years', a lieutenant-colonel before twenty-six years' service. The corresponding periods in the British service are eight, sixteen, and twenty-five years. What the Indian Staff Corps officers want is a reduction of their three periods already named to nine, seventeen, and twenty-five years. Even this, as they say, "will be below the average rates of promotion now existing in the British Service." "Comparitive junior officers of the Staff Corps," says the protesters, "are habituated to officiate in command or second in command of a regiment of native cavalry or infantry, and yet under existing regulations these very officers are liable to be commanded by an officer of the British Service who has never had command of more than a company." Not once, but many a time, have British officers—without campagning experience in India or anywhere—superseded Indian Staff Corps officers with every claim to promotion on the score of seniority, general professional attainments, and experience of real warfare. Officers of British regiments have the lion's share of district commands and district staff officerships in India; while in other regions of the British dominions appointments are open to them of which their comrades of the Indian Staff Corps have not the smallest chance. The question of difference in pay is by far too long and complicated for discussion here. But it may be said generally that the emoluments of Indian Staff Corps officers are by no means as valuable as they may appear to be. The complaint of these officers is by no means an idle one; and it is to be regretted that they have received such indifferent treatment at the hands of the present Government.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned officers have been ordered to embark in H M S Serapis, at Portsmouth, on the 9th and at Queenstown on the 12th of October for Bombay :—

18th Hussars—2nd Lieut R C Morton (Queenstown)

19th Hussars—2nd Lieuts G J F Lidwell, R M Ross Johnson, and H R Grafton.

21st Hussars—Capt H L Pilkington (Queenstown).

Royal Artillery—Majors E Gunner and J R H Allen, Capt H S White, and Lieut D Brady.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut A E S Griffin.

Royal Engineers—Lieuts N W Evans and C C D Morice, 2nd Lieuts H S Rogers, S D A Crookshank, R F Knox, J L Meyer, and A F Cumberlege, Capt J A Tanner, D S O.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut J H W Pollard (Queenstown).

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt H W Scott (Queenstown).

1st North Lancashire—Lieut M A Humphreys (Queenstown), 2nd Lieuts G V Watson, C Godfrey (Queenstown) and H A Robinson (Queenstown).

1st East Lancashire.—Capt F S Derham (Queenstown), 2nd Lieuts, H Maclear (Queenstown), G H Lawrence (Queenstown), and E F Brown (Queenstown).

2nd Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut. F M Sandys-Lumsdaine, 2nd Lieuts H G N de Berry and F L Blosse.

2nd Wilts—Lieuts W L Rocke (Queenstown) and A A S Barnes (Queenstown), 2nd Lieut S H W Tordiffe (Queenstown).

2nd Suffolk.—Lieut R B Unwin.

2nd Oxford Light Infantry.—Capt P T Clarke.

1st K O S Borderers.—Lieut W Beadon.

2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut H E Tizard, 2nd Lieuts H C Hill and H A Newell.

2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lieut E E Preston, 2nd Lieut. J C Armstrong.

1st East Surrey—Col F H Maturin (Queenstown), Lieut J F Arcedeckne-Butler (Queenstown) 2nd Lieut F P James (Queenstown).

1st Leinster Regiment.—Lieut-Col G Poignand (Queenstown), Maj H H Prior (Queenstown).

1st Royal Fusiliers.—Capt Hon H H S Addington.

1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Maj G O Smith (Queenstown.

1st Cheshire.—Maj J Deering.

2nd Yorkshire Regiment.—2nd Lieut D E O Jones.

1st Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut R G B Lovett.

1st Rifle Brigade—Lieut P L Kingston-Blair-Oliphant (Queenstown).

Medical Staff—Brigade-Surgn Lieut-Col J B Kelly (Queenstown), Surg-Capts W H Horrocks, J G S Lewis, F S Wilkinson, and L Haywood.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—Rev W N Phillipson.

Bengal Ordnance Department.—Lieut C W Salter.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgs G B Smith, W Hervey, and T W Irvine.

Army Veterinary Department.—Vet Surg J Cooper.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 6.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut S A Cook is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col and Col M F H M'Causland is placed on retired pay.

Lieut-Col and Col S Simpson is placed on retired pay.

To be Lieut-Cols—Lieut-Col G Will, from half-pay, vice Col C Crosthwaite, placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col R Wace, from half pay (Indian Ordnance Department; Lieut-Col H S S Watkin, C B, from half-pay (Chief Inspector of Position Finding); Maj E A Ollivant, vice Col J N Murray, placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col J G Stone, from half-pay (Indian Ordnance Department); Maj R H Wallace, vice Col M F H M'Causland, Maj R F Williams, vice Col S Simpson.

To be Majs—Capt W A Urquhart, from the Seconded List, vice E A Ollivant, Capt H C C D Simpson, from the Seconded List, vice P L Macgregor, promoted Lieut-Col, on half-pay; Capt W E L Balfour, from the Seconded List, vice R H Wallace; Capt H G H Galton, from the Seconded List, vice R F Williams; Capt A V Purvis, vice W W M Smith, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt R Wynyard, vice W P Blandy, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt E W Fleming, from the Seconded List, vice W G Knox, C B, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

Lieut D A Cameron is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut L J Chapman is seconded for service with a Bombay Mountain Battery.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Suffolk Regt.—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut I H Grant and Sec Lieut F V Smith.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut A M Doveon, and Sec Lieut G M Rolland.

The East Surrey Regt—Capt L T Bowles is seconded for service as Adjt of the 3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt D D Brogden is seconded for service as an Adjt of Volunteers; Sec Lieut (now Lieut) H M MacTier is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt W H Hunter is seconded for service as Adjt of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut J A Peck is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Col H C Lewes, from half-pay, to be a Col on the Staff, to command an Artilery Circle in India.

Indian Staff Corps—Col J H Drummond is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

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